

M. ZAIMIS REFUSES TO GIVE VENIZELIST DECISION TO KING

Urges Poor Health, Though
Constantine Has Com-
pletely Recovered

ARMY MOBILISING

Five Classes Are Called To
Colors; Further Con-
cessions to Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, September 5.—The Greek Government has undertaken to expel for the duration of the war subjects and foreigners whom the British and French Ministers have indicated as German propagandists.

Notwithstanding the fact that King Constantine has completely recovered, the Premier, M. Zaimis, has declined to transmit to him the resolution passed at the Venizelist meeting, on the ground of His Majesty's state of health.

It is reported that five classes have been called to the colors.

Paris, September 5.—An official despatch from Salonica states that there has been an intermittent cannonade on the whole front, but no infantry action.

London, September 5.—A British official despatch from Salonica states that there is nothing important to report.

GEN. FENG ANXIOUS TO ESTABLISH AUTHORITY

Calls for Speedy Removal Of
Chang Hsun and Ni Shih-
chung, as Obstructionists

Nanking, September 5.—The province of Kiangsu has a very complicated organization of the armies by which in case of emergency it is very inconvenient to remove barracks or to despatch troops, and moreover it requires much time and expense of transportation. General Feng Kuo-chang is trying to form a united and permanent organization; as the first step he proposes that Kiangsu be divided into two main areas for the army, as the south and the north of the Yangtze.

The armies in the south of the Yangtze are to form the army corps of the southern military area and those in the north the army corps of the northern military area and then gradually the reforms can be effected.

However, Generals Chang Hsun and Ni Shih-chung, having no idea of helping the state, are still obstinately stationed at Hsuehchow and Pengpu respectively. Thus, General Feng Kuo-chang is unable to carry out his scheme, which he regrets very much.

On September 4, he wired to the Central Government, requesting in very firm language that the government should find measures to speedily remove Generals Chang Hsun and Ni Shih-chung from Kiangsu to return to Anking.

Eastern News Agency Defence of Provinces

Hankow, September 5.—Wu Kin-sheng, a delegate of Kiangsu, and Li Sung-tao, a delegate of Shensi, have come to Wuchang and are consulting about the defence of seven provinces concerned jointly. The representatives of Anhui, Kiangsi and Hunan will soon come to Wuchang on the same business.

Confucius Worship

The Shinwappo reports—Kan Yu-wel has wired to the President, the Premier and Sun Hung-yi, the Minister of Home Affairs, protesting against any prohibition of the worship of Confucius by kneeling and arguing that religious or ritual affairs could not be changed by Parliament or administrators.

TAOYIN DUE SATURDAY

The Taoyin's office here received a wire yesterday sent by the new Taoyin, Hsu Yuen-hao, stating that he will arrive in Shanghai on Saturday. No word has come as to whether money has been advanced to him to relieve the distress among revolutionists stranded here.

S.S. Equador Opens Run Of Reconstituted Pacific Mail Service to the East

Due at Shanghai September 20; Two Others Follow-
ing; Among Best of American Liners

The return of the flag of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. to Eastern and Oriental waters is the most noteworthy event of months in shipping circles. The flag will fly from three ships, the Equador, the Venezuela and the Columbia, which plied between New York and Rotterdam before the war and were known as three of the most palatial liners on the Atlantic.

Shanghai will welcome the Equador on September 20, when she will berth at the China Merchants' Central Wharf. She is now en route from San Francisco, under the command of Captain A. W. Nelson, formerly of the Korea and one of the best known skippers in Pacific waters. Leaving Shanghai, she will make calls at the ports of Manila and Hongkong before starting on her return to San Francisco from Shanghai on October 11, by way of Japanese ports and Honolulu.

The three boats under American registry are all burners. The appointments throughout are arranged to take advantage of the absence of coal smoke. The cabins are roomy and fitted with one and two beds each instead of upper and lower berths. The building company was the first to discover that coal burning engines and berths were not intended for the comfort of the passengers and could be replaced by oil burning engines and regular beds. Electric fans are fitted into the ceilings.

Mr. R. C. Morton is General Agent

The Eastern staff of the reorganized company has been on the ground for several weeks, arranging the details of the booking and shipping end of the business. Mr. R. C. Morton, well-known in shipping circles of the Pacific and former agent here, is the general agent for China and the Philippines. Mr. Morton is a brother of Captain Morton, managing director of the Central Stores Company. Messrs. Anderson, Meyer and Co. are the local agents and Mr. B. C. Hall is in direct charge here. Mr. W. W. Campbell is general agent for Japan. It has been intimated that two larger liners will augment the fleet within a short time, although the three sumptuously fitted ships, the Equador, the Venezuela and the Columbia will comprise the fleet for the present.

The Schedule

The following schedule of sailings and the ports of call has been given out:

San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong,

Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco.

The dates for the Equador's first trip are as follows, the date given being that of departure: San Francisco, August 27; Honolulu, September 3; Yokohama, September 16; Kobe, September 18; Shanghai, September 21; Manila, September 28; Hongkong, October 5; Shanghai, October 12; Kobe, October 15; Yokohama, October 19; Honolulu, October 21; arrive San Francisco November 7.

The Venezuela's first trip will be as follows: Leave San Francisco, September 17; Honolulu, September 24; Yokohama, October 6; Kobe, October 8; Shanghai, October 11; Manila, October 18; arrive Hongkong, October 20; leave Hongkong, October 28; Shanghai November 1; Kobe, November 4; Yokohama, November 8; Honolulu, November 20; arrive San Francisco, November 27.

The Columbia's schedule follows: Leave San Francisco, October 7; Honolulu, October 14; Yokohama, October 27; Kobe, October 29; Shanghai, November 1; Manila, November 8; arrive Hongkong, November 10; leave Hongkong, November 18; Shanghai, November 22; Kobe, November 25; Yokohama, November 29; Honolulu, December 11; arrive San Francisco, December 18.

On her second trip the Equador will have the following dates: leave San Francisco, November 4; Honolulu, November 11; Yokohama, November 24; Kobe, November 26; Shanghai, November 29; Manila, December 6; arrive Hongkong, December 8; leave Hongkong, December 16; Shanghai, December 20; Kobe, December 23; Yokohama, December 27; Honolulu, January 8; arrive San Francisco, January 15.

The Venezuela's second trip will be according to the following schedule: Leave San Francisco, December 2; Honolulu, December 9; Yokohama, December 22; Kobe, December 24; Shanghai, December 27; Manila, January 3; arrive Hongkong, January 5; leave Hongkong, January 13; Shanghai, January 17; Kobe, January 20; Yokohama, January 24; Honolulu, February 4; arrive San Francisco, February 11.

FINE DISPENSARY \$3,000 AS ILLICIT OPIUM STORE

Powdered Drug Put Up By Japanese; Ignorance of Law
Is Defense Plea

The proprietors of the Anglo-Chinese Dispensary, Honan Road, were fined \$3,000 in the Mixed Court, yesterday, on a charge of having six bottles of powdered opium in their possession. It was shown by the prosecution that the opium was of Japanese preparation, some of the bottles having been stamped as late as February of this year. The books of the Customs failed to show any record of powdered opium having been received.

Mr. J. B. Davies, for the defense, claimed that the defendants had not known that it was contrary to the law to have the powdered opium in stock. He also said that it had been purchased through a Japanese broker.

When the defense failed to summon the broker as a witness, the court passed sentence.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this evening beginning at 9 o'clock:—

- 1.—March "Slap-Bang".....Rubens
 - 2.—Overture "William Tell".....Rossini
 - 3.—Waltz "Diana".....Kirby
 - 4.—Selection "All the Girls" Williams
 - 5.—Song "Roses".....Adams
 - 6.—Mazurka "La Czarine".....Canne
 - 7.—Waltz "Wedding of the Winds".....Hall
 - 8.—Selection "The Girls of Gottenberg".....Monckton
- A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

CHINESE MAY ASK JOINT COMMISSION TO DECIDE

Chengchiatung Affair Likely To
Lead to New Principle In
Fixing Responsibility

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, September 6.—A curious situation has sprung up over the Chengchiatung affair. It has come about through the recent Japanese protestations of friendship for China and the two sets of facts that have been officially uttered regarding the start of the affair that apparently has given the Japanese a chance to renew some of the demands from whose imposition China scarcely has recovered during the eighteen months that have intervened since their presentation.

The Chinese position as it has developed during the past few days is this: Let China and Japan decide on a neutral commission to pass upon the facts of the affair and say whether the Chinese or Japanese soldiers were the aggressors. The Cabinet did not express this desire for a commission, but the under-current in Parliament was that both the Japanese and Chinese had made such strong cases that a neutral commission was advisable to decide the fundamentals on which any award of damages should be based.

No suggestion as to the composition of the proposed "jury" could be obtained tonight, but it is rumored that several American and two other Legation officials had been canvassed as to their eligibility for service on the proposed commission.

Admits Chinese Began Fight

Mukden, Sept. 5.—Wang Hung-nien has concluded the investigation of the affair at Chengchiatung and he returned to Mukden on September 4. He will proceed to Peking in two or three days after he concludes the investigation of the 28th Division. He admits that the Chinese soldiers opened the firing first, but the allegation that the Japanese garrison was besieged is denied by him as a misapprehension.—Eastern News Agency.

First German Prisoners Taken in the British Advance



GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND

An official photograph showing the arrival at Southampton of the first German prisoners captured in the great advance. Note the careworn expression on the faces of the men.

RUSSIANS' TWO DAYS' CAPTURES TOTAL 4,629

Re-inforcements Rush Up For
Lemberg's Defence; More
Carpathian Successes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 5.—The fighting on the south-western front, notably in the directions of Zolotcheff and Galitch and also in the Carpathian defiles, continues to be most stubborn. The enemy are strenuously defending the approaches to Lemberg, bringing re-inforcements not only from the interior but also from the French front.

In the Carpathians, the Russians are advancing in three different directions, south of Rafaloff, in the region of Mount Kapul (? Tsapul) and in the region of Dorna Vatra, where a series of heights has been captured.

An official communique issued today reported: In the direction of Vladimir-Volynsk, between August 31 and September 3, we captured 115 officers and 4,514 men, besides a quantity of guns.

In the Carpathians, our advance continues. Several more heights were taken.

In our first encounter with Bulgarian troops in the Dobrudja, on the 4th, some of the enemy were sabred.

Hold Reconquered Ground

Against Russian Attacks

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 4.—Eastern theater.—Army of Prince Leopold.—Repeated Russian efforts, west and south-west of Lutsk, resulted in a complete failure. North of Zborov, our troops maintained the reconquered ground against several strong Russian attacks.

Army of Archduke Charles.—East and south-east of Brzezany, the combat went on. Local Russian successes have been principally out-balanced by our counter-attacks. The cleaning of some trenches is yet going on.

In the Carpathians, fighting continues north of Zelony. Russian attacks, south-west of Zabie, in the Magura sector and north of Dorna Vatra, failed.

By successful combats, the German and Bulgarian forces continued their advance between the Danube and the Black Sea. Near Kogmar, north-west of Dobric, the Bulgarian cavalry drove back in disorder the Rumanian infantry and captured ten officers and over 700 men.

The Weather

Local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 89.2 and the minimum 74.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 83.0 and 65.0.

Zeppelin's Conqueror In Raid Upon London Is Awarded the V.C.

Lieut. Robinson, Aged 21, Fought
One Airship, Chased Second
20 Miles and Felled It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 5.—Lieutenant W. L. Robinson, of the Worcester Regiment, who is attached to the Royal Flying Corps, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for bringing down the Zeppelin in the recent raid. He attacked the Zeppelin under very dangerous and difficult circumstances, after he had been flying for over two hours. He had previously attacked another air-ship.

Lieutenant Robinson was scouting when searchlights revealed the Zeppelin. He followed the invader for twenty miles and then signalled to the anti-aircraft guns to cease fire.

The guns stopped within half-a-minute, whereupon the intrepid airman accomplished his glorious exploit. The hero narrowly escaped the flaming debris.

Lieutenant Robinson is twenty-one years of age and was born in India. An official message states: An important part of one of the air-ships engaged in the raid on the 3rd has been picked up in the eastern counties. Undoubtedly, this air-ship suffered heavily from our gun-fire.

The air-ship which was felled near London was also heavily and accurately fired on, but it has been established beyond doubt that the main factor in its destruction was Lieutenant Robinson's aeroplane, which attacked with the utmost gallantry and judgment and brought it down.

Berlin Claims Attack Successful Everywhere

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Berlin, September 4.—The Admiralty reports: During the night of September 3, several naval air-squadrons copiously bombed the fortress of London and the fortified towns of Yarmouth and Harwich, also factories of military importance in the south-eastern counties and on the Humber. Good effect was everywhere observed by strong conflagrations and explosions. All the naval airships returned unharmed, in spite of heavy shelling. Simultaneously, German army airships attacked southern England.

Later.—During the night of September 3, aeroplanes of the army and the navy attacked the fortress of London with visibly good success. One of our airships was precipitated in the hostile fire.

BRITISH GAIN 1,000 YARDS FURTHER IN GUILLEMONT AREA

Get Footing in Leuze Wood,
Capture 1,000 Yards In
Falfemont Vicinity

WARN HINDENBURG

Inspected Front Day Prior
To Big Push, Seeking
Men for Transfer

FRENCH ARE FIRM

Successfully Meet Five At-
tacks Delivered Near
Belloy-en-Santerre

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 5.—General Sir Douglas Haig's communique yesterday evening stated: The enemy made a counter-attack against our newly-won position north-west of Mouquet Farm, but were easily repulsed. There is nothing further to report beyond heavy artillery actions between the Ancre and the Somme.

General Haig reported this afternoon: We advanced to 1,500 yards east of Guillemont and obtained a footing in Leuze Wood. The enemy's defence on a thousand yards of front in the vicinity of Falfemont was captured.

Waterloo Quadrupled
Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters, describing the opening of the latest offensive, states:

Four times as many men as were concentrated at Waterloo participated in the operations. Our infantry attacked along the two slopes of the river Ancre.

The troops on the north side rushed their objective, while those on the south side were slower, despite the doggedness of the British troops. Then the Germans furiously counter-attacked, but were finally driven back to their own trenches, suffering tremendous losses.

The battle at Ginchy and Guillemont was of the most determined character. Our men had made up their minds to take Guillemont and the Germans were equally determined to prevent them.

Machine-guns lay in shell-holes and snipers lurked in every furrow. The German artillery barraged unceasingly, but we rattled our mallets with even more thunderous effect.

Exactly what happened in the maelstrom of fire is unknown, but we scored the gains already reported and the enemy had a terrible hammering.

Warning to Hindenburg

Paris, September 5.—Breaking the comparative lull of the last ten days, French action on the Picardy front, after a vigorous and careful artillery preparation, has been renewed. This thrust may be considered as the beginning of a new phase in the Anglo-French offensive and it also comes as a denial to the assertions made in the German wireless service, according to which the Allies' forward move is definitely checked. It will be a serious warning to Marshal von Hindenburg, who inspected that part of the front the day before yesterday, not to weaken the German positions in France in order to re-inforce the eastern front.

Warned by our very violent shelling of their positions, the Germans had been able to bring considerable forces to all the threatened points. However, our storming troops, swarming to the assault of the enemy's positions with superb dash and dauntless courage, carried everything before them.

Thought Lines Impregnable

The Germans were driven helters-skelter from positions they had organized by every means and which they regarded as stakes so firmly driven into their lines as to constitute impregnable barriers to the French advance. Nothing could resist the crash and all along the line success rewarded the French troops.

The advance carried out within two hours beyond the Forest of Chyry represents none the less a gain, of from 1,000 to 1,500 meters in depth, over a front of six kilometers. This

advance brings the French positions north of the Somme almost to the same line as the positions at Blaches and deprives the Germans at the Forest of a crest which closely commands their positions at Combles from the south.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, all the objectives indicated to the attacking groups had been reached and organized against all possible enemy counter-attacks. The latter ended in complete failure.

Mail of Shells

Moreover, the waves of men attacking were composed of men of the invaded territories, which was a strong incentive to their attack, which was covered by a perfect hail of shells. The defences of the forest at Clercy were carried to the sounds of "The Marseillaise."

The official communique issued this afternoon reported: A strong enemy counter-attack between Combles and La Forest was repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy by artillery and machine-gun fire. Five German attacks east of Belloy-en-Santerre were repulsed.

Bad weather hampered operations in the region of the Somme. We are organizing our new positions.

We captured 100 of the enemy east of Belloy-en-Santerre and 50 at Fleury and Le Chenois. An enemy attack, south-east of Thiaumont Wood, was completely repulsed.

All Positions Maintained

Despite Ferocious Assault (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 4.—Western theater.—The attacks started yesterday morning in the Somme district by the Anglo-French resulted in a battle of the largest extent and ferocity. North of the river, on a front of about 20 kilometers, from Beaumont to the Somme, fighting is still going on.

In spite of repeated thrusts of the enemy on both sides of the Ancre, especially against Thiepval and north-west of Pozieres, our gallant troops, under General von Stein and Baron von Marschall's command, have maintained all positions. The ground temporarily lost near the farm of Mouquet was re-conquered by rapid counter-attacks. The enemy suffered the heaviest losses.

Further eastward, our strong artillery held the enemy down in the trenches. Only during night-time, the enemy succeeded in sallying forth, near Fourreaux Wood, but were repulsed. After a fire preparation, exceeding all ammunition-wasting known up to now, a combat developed between Guinchy and the Somme, which raged until late in the night.

The heroic resistance of General von Kirchbach's and General von Fassbender's troops disputed with the enemy, who had entered into the completely destroyed first line of trenches, each yard of terrain and halted the hostile push in the second line. Guillemont and Le Forest are in the hands of the enemy.

South of the Somme, our artillery succeeded in frustrating all hostile attempts. In the district south-west of Barleux, the attacking enemy were bloodily repulsed.

East of the Meuse, French attacks against the works of Thiaumont and south-east of Fleury failed. On the Souville Gorge, after a careful preparation, we cleaned the salient corner of the French position. Eleven officers and 490 men have been made prisoners. Several hostile counter-attacks were repulsed.

On the 2nd and 3rd instant, thirteen hostile aeroplanes were shot down in the Somme district, in air-combats, two in the Champagne and two on the Meuse. Captain Boelcke, who has disabled his twentieth adversary, Lieutenants Leffers, Fahlbusch and Rosencrantz, took a considerable part in the last successes.

Our anti-aircraft fire has brought down in the Somme and in the Meuse district four aeroplanes since September 1. The French air attacks on the 2nd instant caused insignificant damage within the fortress of Metz. Several bombs were thrown on the town of Schwenningen, wounding five persons and doing material damage.

Mail Notices

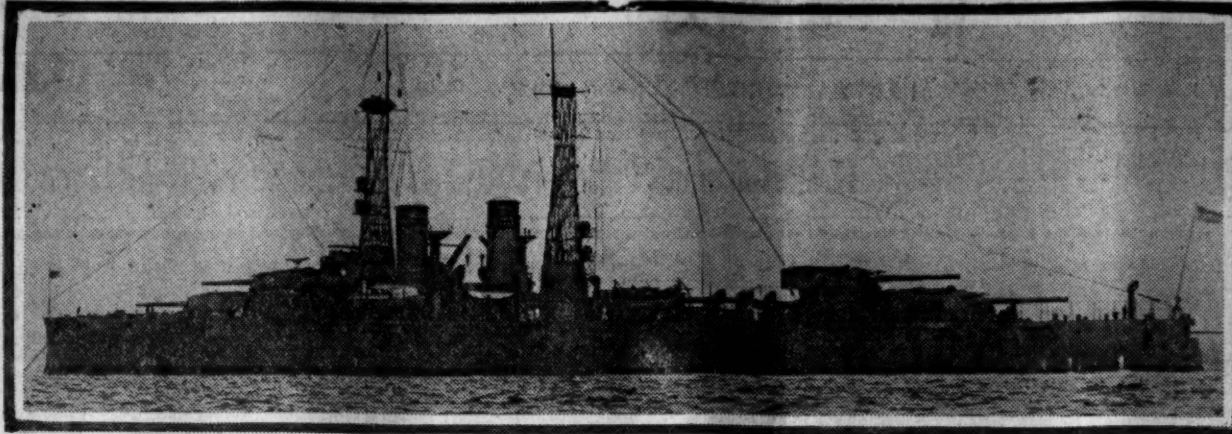
MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Sept. 8
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava..... Sept. 8
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 8
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Sept. 9
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 8
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Sept. 9
Per R.M. s.s. Montezuma Sept. 12
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila M. Sept. 19
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Sept. 17
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos..... Sept. 21
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Sept. 29

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due here on or about September 9, per O.S.K. s.s. Hawaii Maru.

The French mail of August 6 is due at Hongkong on September 11, and here on September 15. Left Singapore on September 2 per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.

U. S. Dreadnought Texas, with 14-Inch Guns Leads Navy in Gunnery



The dreadnought Texas shown in this photograph leads the American navy in gunnery merit for the year 1915-16. Official figures give the Texas a mark of 93.7. The battleship Arkansas, with a mark of 33.9, came last among the sixteen capital ships whose records were announced. The Texas and New York are the only ships carrying 14 inch rifles, the others being armed with 12 inch main batteries.

Peace May Come Quicker Through Rumania's Action

Opinion of Some German Experts; See Sharp Dismissal Of New Foe and Discouragement of Others

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, September 4.—With regard to the situation caused by Rumania's entrance into the war, the Berlin correspondent of the New York American, William Hale, reports that great diversity of opinion prevails respecting the results. Some military authorities in Berlin believe that the event will really expedite the end of the war.

Their theory is that the deadlock on all fronts will be broken by sharp and quick work, disposing of the new foe and administering a lesson which will cause the complete discouragement of all the enemies of Germany. The less optimistic view expects no more than an indefinite postponement of the approaching peace.

The Berlin correspondent of the New York World, Karl von Wiegand, says that, despite the somewhat foreboding outlook, through the developments of the last few days, the situation as regards Germany is in no concrete way changed to the disadvantage of Germany. The lines of Germany are far in France and Russia and are reported as holding well.

The entrance of Rumania affects Germany's allies and gives cause for thought. Nevertheless, Germany feels reassured at the appointment of General von Hindenburg as Chief of the General Staff of all the German armies and of General Ludendorff as first Quartermaster-General.

This has received throughout the nation such popular approval and welcome that it is impossible to exaggerate it. The German people are not closing their eyes to the tremendous task, but the name of Hindenburg has electrified the spirit of the whole nation and absolute confidence prevails in the eastern headquarters, according to a prominent man who returned Wednesday. He said that the sudden developments have in no way upset Hindenburg.

Delay Rumanian Advance

A Berlin despatch to the New York World says that the Austro-Hungarian rearwards are delaying the advance of the Rumanians, while the threatened territory is being evacuated. The Austro-Hungarians are falling back to a considerably shorter line, where the main stand will be made while the plans of the German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish leaders are developing to combat the new situation.

The New York World publishes on a full page an interview by its Berlin correspondent with the Bavarian Premier, Count Hertling. The latter declared: "The war will not be decided by intervention or by the entrance of Italy and Rumania. My optimistic judgment of our situation is in no way shaken by the two latest declarations of war. If this were possible, it will tend to unify and solidify still more the German allies."

"This much appears certain, so far as can be foreseen at this moment, that Rumania will, in the nearest future, become the most tragic and terrible of all the battle-fields and what that means Rumania could have learned from Belgium, Poland and Serbia. Rumania will, under any and all circumstances, be drawn under the wheels."

"Germany and Austria-Hungary, in loyal and faithful unity with Bulgaria and Turkey, will also show their faces to the Rumanian regiments and teach them what it means to risk battle with such veteran armies."

Doubts Results of Allies' Offensive
Count Hertling expressed the conviction that the present great offensives

we are desirous to maintain friendly relations with the United States. "The Deutschland, in her triumphal entry into Bremen, had the Stars and Stripes flying in the place of honor on the peak and above it a bouquet of "American Beauty" roses, which may be taken as a good omen for the friendly relations of the two countries."

Bulgar-Rumanian Breach
Berlin, September 1.—The Bulgarian Minister at Berlin has received a telegram from Sofia, according to which the Rumanian Minister at Sofia asked for his passports yesterday evening. From the Rumanian side, the diplomatic relations have been broken since 5.30 p.m.

The Danish Minister communicated officially that Denmark will observe absolute neutrality in the war between Germany and Italy. The Danish Charge d'Affaires at Vienna has communicated that Denmark will observe neutrality in the war between Austria-Hungary and Rumania.

The Rumanian member of the Hungarian Parliament, Dr. Theodore Michaly, has declared in the name of the Rumanian-speaking Hungarian citizens: "The new phase of the war leaves unshaken our patriotic attitude and traditional fidelity and inviolable loyalty." Dr. Michaly added that Rumania's declaration of war will only stimulate them to fulfill their national duties and their obligations as citizens.

The Rumanian Club in the Austrian Parliament has issued a proclamation declaring that Rumania's joining the Entente is a national disaster for the Rumanian-speaking nation, since their very existence would be jeopardized in the case of a Russian victory. The Rumanian Club then renewed the declaration of loyalty to Austria-Hungary and to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Alliance Is Analyzed

The Austrian and Hungarian press publishes a semi-official reply to the Rumanian declaration of war and states that Rumania was allied to

Austria-Hungary and Germany, but was not a member of the Triple Alliance. This alliance, during more than 30 years, assured to Rumania the safety and respect of all European nations and political and material progress.

"The alliance was not only made for the sunny days of peace, but also for the grave days when war threatened. Rumania has had the benefits of the alliance during 30 years of peace and betrays this alliance, when it is necessary, in the case of war."

The document then quotes the Rumanian asseveration that, until recently, she believed in the word of Austria-Hungary, according to which no territorial acquisitions were planned, but that this belief is now changed. It is stated that no reasons were given for this change of mind.

The Rumanian discussion of the interior Austro-Hungarian questions is considered audacious and incorrect. Every Rumanian civilization has originated in those districts in which it is pretended that the Rumanian element suffers suppression.

The Rumanian statesmen ought rather to care for their own rural population, which is a miserable body of illiterate serfs. Only five years ago, a desperate revolution of these unfortunate Rumanian peasants was suppressed in streams of blood, while the reforms then promised in Rumania are still unexecuted, as everybody knows.

General Prostorov Dead

The Chief of the Bulgarian General Staff, General Prostorov, has died from appendicitis.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Turkish government delivered a declaration of war to the Rumanian Minister yesterday at 8 p.m.

The Bulgarian Minister at Berlin, Dr. Rizov, in an interview granted to the Berliner Tageblatt, said that "the whole Bulgarian nation knows perfectly well that Rumania hates us and cannot support the idea of a great

and strong Bulgaria after the war, allied to Germany and a strengthened Austria-Hungary. Everybody knows that the Russian triumph means the end of Bulgarian independence since the way to Constantinople goes through Bulgaria."

"For these political reasons and for moral reasons, Bulgaria could never take another decision. Our relations with Greece are good. The Greek Government has been correct towards us and we would not do anything in order to give the antagonists of Greece an argument for referring to the treaty between Rumania and Greece as to the guarantees of the treaty of Bucharest. We do not wish to furnish this arm to Venizelos and his party."

The Rumanian correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt describes his departure from Bucharest on Sunday morning. The majority of the travelers hoped to be able to return within a few days, because they fled persuaded that the decision was already taken in the last Crown Council and only postponed, because the Italian declaration of war against Germany had not arrived.

The correspondent reports that a Rumanian army order, sending the Jewish soldiers to the first line of the front, has been issued. It is expected that, in several districts of Rumania, the customary hatred will lead to brutalization of the Jews and to massacres, as soon as the Russians arrive and organize pogroms.

The Rumanian Minister to Berlin, Mr. Beldiman, is still at Berlin. After terminating his business, he will not return to Rumania, but will reside in Denmark until the end of the war.

Municipal Changes

The Gazette states: Public Works Department.—The temporary service of Mr. G. Stevens, surveying assistant, terminated on July 31.

Electricity Department.—The temporary service of Mr. J. H. Eldridge, clerical assistant, terminated on July 31.

Mr. W. T. H. Forrest is engaged temporarily as clerical assistant, with effect from August 1.

Assistant Storekeeper J. D. M. Pringle is permitted to terminate his service on August 31.

KWANGTUNG LEADS ALL AS REVENUE PRODUCER

Peking, September 1.—Returns made by the Financial Commissioners in different provinces to the Ministry of Finance show that the annual revenue of the different provinces is as follows:—

(1) In each of the first class provinces such as Fengtien, Shan-tung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kwangtung and Szechuan the annual revenue exceeds ten million dollars.

(2) In each of the second class provinces such as Chihli, Honan, Shansi, Kiangsi, Hunan and others, the annual revenue reaches the figure of five million dollars.

(3) In each of the third class provinces, the annual revenue is below five million dollars. Among the first class provinces, Kwangtung ranks first. It collects some fifteen million dollars a year, Kiangsu comes next with a yearly receipt of some 12 or 13 million dollars.

Music Next Week

The public performances by the Band, next week, will, weather permitting, be as follows:—
Monday, September 11, 9.00 p.m., Public Garden.

Tuesday, September 12, 9.00 p.m., Hongkew Recreation Ground.

Wednesday, September 13, 5.30 p.m., Public Garden.

Thursday, September 14, 9.00 p.m., Public Garden.

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NO DEALINGS WITH THE HOHENZOLLERNS, CRY OF M. REINACH,

Paris, August 3.—Joseph Reinach in the Figaro today launches what some think may well become an allied watchword: "Away with the Hohenzollerns!" The Allies, he says, will agree that there shall be no treaty with William of Hohenzollern or with any member of his family, and he continues:

"Unless I am greatly mistaken the question of the Hohenzollerns will become more important every day. It is too vague to speak of destroying German militarism; we must abolish German militarism's soul, which is the House of Hohenzollern with its feudal castes and all its birds of prey."

"I have shown twenty times that the war is the personal work of the German Emperor. Exactly when he began to premeditate it perhaps even he does not know. But it is a fact that he had taken his stand November 6, 1913, when he unobscured himself to the Belgian King about 'the necessity of war soon and his certainty of success.' It is a fact that this imminent war was the subject of the famous conference of April, 1914, with Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Konopstad. It is a fact that finally, as accomplice of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia, he with his own hand abolished all chance of peace, refused the conference proposed by England and the arbitration of The Hague conference offered by the Tsar, and declared war on Russia at the very moment when the Vienna Government had welcomed Petrograd's proposals. And this though every pretext for war had vanished."

"Since the brusque attack through Belgium failed and his bright dream of victory vanished, since German corpses strewed the earth and the German nation is hungry and bears the hatred of the world, while the horizon is lowering with menace, the German Emperor is afraid, and says 'I will it not.' Then who did will it? His feudal chiefs, his Junkers, the Kronprinz and his Agrarians will it, too, but Germany of the Hohenzollerns is no oligarchy or democracy. There is one lord and master, Hohenzollern the Emperor. It is he who willed, who ordered, who began this war. All other accomplices—and there are many, Austrian and German both—cannot alter the fact that the Kaiser is principally responsible. His is the first place at the dock of infamy where others after him will sit. He is the master assassin."

"The British Premier Asquith has also said this in a solemn declaration before the House of Commons in connection with the case of Captain Fryatt. He said: The British Government will bring to justice the criminals responsible, whoever they may be and whatever their position. Surely in such a case the man who is the author of the system under which the crime is committed is the most guilty of all. Who is that man? Over a year ago in the verdict on the Lusitania a jury of vindictive pronounced guilty of wholesale murder the officers of the submarine, the German Government and the Emperor of Germany. All those generals, those officers, those soldiers are only his tools and accomplices. They struck the blow, but Nero ordered it. As Mr. Asquith said, it is he who is chiefly responsible. He was the archcriminal."

"The conduct of the war is one thing. We will employ against the Germans every instrument of destruction they first employed against us. The conditions of peace are another. We will not make our peace a mere truce between two slaughters. We will insure the future of free peoples. But with him who premeditated, willed, and ordered all these crimes—one doesn't negotiate with him, one judges him."

JAPAN'S NEW FACTORY LAW

Children From 10 to 12 Can Work Six Hours a Day

Tokio, September 1.—The Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture gave final instructions yesterday in regard to the new factory law, which goes into effect from today.

The most important point in connection with the new law, which should be remembered by the factory owners as well as workmen, is a clause that children, aged from 10 to 12, can only work in factories for wrapping of candy, cigarettes, match box, button and other simple work in paper, printing and raw silk factories. Their working hours should not exceed six hours a day and they should have four holidays a month. If their working hours exceed more than three hours, they should be given 30 minutes' rest each hour.

Dublin Worse Than Before the Rising Says Dr. A. Lynch, M.P.

'British Government Has Accomplished What Years of Propaganda Failed to Do'

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
New York, September 3.—On Saturday, in an article in the New York American on the conditions in Ireland, in the form of a London despatch, Dr. Arthur Lynch, a member of Parliament, says that the Sinn Fein rebellion spiritualized the Irish nation all through. Dublin is outwardly pacified, but there is a deeper feeling of discontent. There are dangerous ideas in Dublin.

Respectable people bear the label of "dangerous" in the police reports and court records. In the beginning of the rebellion, the Dublin crowds were hostile to the Sinn Feiners. When the rebellion had been suppressed, the news came of the shooting day after day of leaders and men who were no leaders, then tales of murder and dreadful assassinations, pillage and robbery.

The regime of General Maxwell is a stupidity. The British Government accomplished what years of propaganda failed to do. It made Dublin Sinn Fein. The Sinn Fein wave is sweeping all over Ireland. The Sinn Fein leaders are becoming new heroes of the people.

Casement has entered the sacred gallery of the Irish heroes. Finally, whereas until recently Sinn Feinism among the priests was confined mainly to a few young curates in the country, it is now a matter of the whole clerical body, which seems to have been carried away.

The man in the street claims bishops and archbishops for his side. The new state of feeling has practically killed recruiting.

TAGORE SAYS LECTURES WERE MISUNDERSTOOD

Indian Poet, Who Sails For
America, Explains Views
On Science

Tokio, August 31.—Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the great poet of India, who sails today on the Canada Maru for the United States, on a long lecture tour, said yesterday afternoon that many people in Japan had failed to understand his lectures with regard to the science of Japan.

"I did not say that science was bad for a nation, but that an excess of it was bad," Sir Rabindranath told a reporter at the villa of Mr. T. Hara, overlooking the sea near Yokohama. "It is a truism that gluttony is evil, although it is not harmful for a person to eat."

"When science is pursued beyond its proper limit, when it acts as a hindrance to moral progress, then it is harmful for a nation."

"When many of my friends in Japan thought I wished to blot out the science of Japan, and substitute for it the spiritual progress of my country, a defeated nation, they had failed to read my words correctly."

"Western ideas and science are useful in promoting the material progress of Japan, but when they overstep the bounds of that task, and when they absorb attention and interest to such an extent as to leave no room for the thoughts which lead to moral progress, they do harm. That was the thought I wished to bring to Japan."

Sir Rabindranath said that his lecture tour will begin as soon as he reaches Tacoma, and will include all the leading cities and universities of the West and Middle West, as well as New York, Philadelphia and Boston. He will make addresses in about thirty cities, besides addressing the students of many universities. From America he will bring new ideas on university methods to apply to "The Abode of Peace," a school which he helps maintain at Poplur, India, and which blends the teachings of the East and the West. To this school he gave the \$40,000 Nobel prize awarded him several years ago.

French Offensive North-east of Verdun



In some of the fiercest fighting seen around Verdun since the great battle for the fortress began over six months ago the French troops have captured the Thiaumont Work (2) within twelve hours, holding it finally against all attacks. The French forced their way into the village of Fleury (3), but were driven out again. The French returned to the attack and succeeded in recapturing the greater part of the village. Preparations for the assault on the Thiaumont Work were made by an advance along the Meuse from Bras north of the wood lying east of Vacheriauville (1), where General Nivelle's troops succeeded in taking several German trenches.

U.S. Ship Is Blamed For Ignoring U-Boat

Owego Would Not Stop, Says
Berlin, Till Shot Was
Fired Over Her

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, September 3.—The Berlin newspapers publish information from a competent source about the case of the steamer Owego. According to this, the steamer, on August 3, paid no notice to the repeated warnings and shots of a German submarine in the Channel. She merely stopped and showed her flag and stopped only after a ball shot, but she did not pay any notice to the signal of the submarine to send a boat, with the ship's papers, until the commander of the submarine fired a shot near her bow.

The officer of the American steamer declared, after he finally came on board, that he had not noticed the submarine's presence. The papers add that, in the American note, ten shots are said to have been fired by the submarine against the steamer, which is in contradiction to the declaration made by the officer of the steamer.

It is proved that the warning shots were heard by the Owego, but they were not heeded. The papers emphasize the fact that the submarine's commander with patience avoided all unpleasant consequences, while the American's conduct was hardly in conformity with the international law.

According to the Basler Nachrichten of August 13, Major Baird declared in the British House of Commons that the Entente has destroyed 35 Zeppelins during the war. Competent German authorities, however, state that, since the beginning of the war, Germany has lost only about a fourth part of the number of Zeppelins as mentioned by Major Baird.

It would, therefore, be interesting if the Major would give the exact details, the exact place and the exact time of the destruction of the Zeppelins, but probably this reply will never be obtained, as is the case with the reported Anglo-French successes in air-combats. The British and French never give the names of the inmates nor the number of the captured aircraft, by which they could have proved the exactness of their contentions.

The Berliner Tageblatt reports from Bern that the German-Swiss negotiations have been terminated to mutual satisfaction. Separate conferences will arrange the question of violation

VICTORY REMOTE, SAYS MAXIMILIAN HARDEN

Writer Reviews Situation, Warn-
ing Germany Cruel Times
Are Coming

Rotterdam, August 6.—Among the reams of anniversary articles, which spread themselves across the pages of the German press nothing is more striking in open candor than Maximilian Harden's review of the situation. In the course of 148 pages of the Zukunft he closely analyses Germany's position and arrives at some cold and unwelcome conclusions.

"This war," he says, "is not a war for the domination of some province and cannot be paid for which a heap of gold. It is a question of power or impotence" perhaps of deciding existence or non-existence. Every nation will fight until the last rattling in the throat paralyzes its limbs.

"What pressure could force a quick conclusion of peace? If Russia, whose army is encamped deep in Galicia, lost all its Polish territories, it would go back and invite the conqueror to follow it, even perhaps to Yakutsk and Vladivostok. Or say that France has been forced to lodge and feed our armies, to suffer German authority and to send its gold across the Channel. But there are its colonies; take them if you can get at them. And you can only do that when you have deprived England of her strength."

"How can you deprive England of her strength? Favor of heaven and accident might help—a revolution in India, a Turkish invasion at Suez, a damage by fire, mass strikes in Britain, a sea battle which would not leave so much to England that she would be able with the ships of France and Japan to patch up something like the fleet of a great power. But Britain is not even suffering yet. Impartial people report to us that London's face has shown no fear. Her ships sail regularly to and from America, and she can blockade all roads by which we could fetch raw materials for our industries."

"We are not yet at the goal. Hindrances of all kinds may face our armies. That is not to be prevented by anybody. All we can do is to insure that our armies lack nothing they desire. This is not all. We shall see more naked misery and hard need in the third year of the war than in many ordinary years, notwithstanding all benevolence and all willingness to give individual help. Resign yourselves early to difficult times. Do not expect before every meal news of a new victory, and if you do not get it, do not let your heads hang. Do not imagine you are already at the beginning, or nearly at the beginning, of the end and

joyfully commence dividing up the earth. Paris, Wilna, Warsaw—wonderful, but no decision! This can only be secured by challenging the tough skin of the cool-blooded Englishmen."

"War is not sport, nor is it murder, according to certain regulations of the game at arms. It is pain and happiness. War without suffering common to all would never sanctify a people. That our war should sanctify afresh each day should be the pride and wish of every German heart. How can we otherwise get through the darkness of the winter that is coming, not in the frame of mind of one who chatters of the complete rolling up of the enemy and whose face shows painful lines when the corpse, which a thousand times has been called dead, suddenly proves able to defend itself. We must go through with it, not hand in hand as in children's fairy stories, but more closely linked, those who are strong acting as a staff to the weak. Then

only can this stupendous thing come to pass."

In another passage of prophetic gloom Harden clearly brushes aside the veil attempted to be drawn by the official optimists. He says: "The Russians stand again in Galicia and in the Bukovina, close to the Carpathians. Even if they are beaten into second retreat who will guarantee that the river, once more freed from the ice, will not flow in a third wave still stronger than the two which have been held back with so much difficulty and again flood over the country, manuring it with noble blood."

"Will the admirable upward swing of French power of resistance be paralyzed shortly? Wait! Do not indulge in vain prophecies. That torn country still carries the colors of an unbending, angry decision. "Britain, after serious loss of blood, is not so gray as in the second summer of the war, but it has great embattled armies afield. "No; the earth is not to be divided yet!"

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News and Views in the World of Books

Poland

Poland: A Study in National Idealism. By Monica M. Gardner. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Miss Gardner has long been a student of Polish history, literature, and national character, and is the author of a critical and biographical study of Adam Mickiewicz, the most famous of Polish poets. In this book she attempts to interpret the national ideals of the Polish people through their literature, and especially as those ideals have found expression in the work of several of the most important poets who have written in that tongue.

In the first chapter she tells the story, after a brief account of the several partitions of Poland, of its last 100 years, of the unrest of the people under their various alien masters, and of the several risings in which brave leaders have attempted to reunite the divided people and consolidate them once again in a Polish Nation. She thinks that, of the three nations, Austria has given the most freedom and the best treatment to the Poles and says that, in consequence, Galicia has been for the last half century the center of Polish national life.

In some degree she attributes the appalling conditions to which the Poles of Russian Poland were subjected during the latter half of the last century to the influence of Bismarck with Alexander II. and the secret understanding which the latter entered into with him.

Condensed into the page in which she tells the story it is a horrible and shameful blot to be found upon the history of any nation. But even worse is the account of the sufferings of the people of Prussian Poland, who have dwelt under a rule which, she quotes Poles as saying, "for its drastic brutality no less than for its galling pettiness is more intolerable than any other." She tells with simplicity and brevity the story of the 40,000 men, women, and children who in 1885 were deported from Prussian Poland at forty hours' notice; of the constant systematic driving out of the Poles and the colonizing of the country with German settlers; of the expropriation law which since 1908 has evicted the Polish landowners from their own estates by compulsory purchase by the German Government; of the law forbidding Poles to construct buildings even on their own land; of the long battle of the Poles to retain the right to speak and read their own language, proscribed in public and in home and school.

She gives many instances of petty persecution, such as the fining of any Pole who chances to wear a red and white tie, those being the Polish colors. And finally she sums up in this sentence the treatment accorded to Prussian Poland by the German Government: "The Pole is, in fact, treated as the despised and detested alien in the country that belonged to him centuries before Prussia rose into existence."

Against all this oppression and persecution Miss Gardner shows the Polish spirit of intense patriotism battling to retrieve national existence, to save the land, to cherish the literature, language, and ideals. Out of the spiritual conditions thus created she sees the evolution of the special characteristics of Polish literature, especially Polish poetry. And by reason of those conditions Polish poetry embodies, she thinks, the very soul of Polish national aspirations and ideals. In each of five poets here studied she finds some distinctive expression of Polish national character, experience, or aspiration.

BOOKS ABOUT THE WAR

Conditions in Russia

The Impressions made by Russia in war time on Richard Washburn Child are recorded in *Potential Russia* (E. P. Dutton and Company). The author believes that the war has driven new ideas of nationality and of patriotism into the Russian peasant; he praises Russian honesty and found little evidence of corruption in the officials he had to do with. He has a very high opinion of Russian women, especially those that are educated. He pleads eloquently for Americans to become interested in the boundless undeveloped natural resources of Russia and Siberia.

Mr. Zangwill's War Papers

In a long and discursive introduction to *The War for the World* (Macmillan) Israel Zangwill explains why he is not for Germany. The suspicion that he must favor Germany on account of his name seems to have caused him some inconvenience in England, and to account for this not always dignified apology Mr. Zangwill has written a great many articles since the war began, whenever it affected the subjects in which he is interested; he is inclined to pacifism, and objects to war in general; he is at the head of various Jewish movements that are affected by the war, and he naturally must say what the effect has been on literature and the drama. He has collected here about fifty articles and poems expressing his sentiments.

MISS PANDORA

Miss Pandora. By M. E. Norman. George H. Doran Company. \$1.25 net Gold.

Pandora had no last name. For she had been found, a baby beautifully dressed and wrapped in exquisite lace, lying on the bank of a little stream which ran through the Lorrimer grounds, just twenty-two years before the story begins. It was Elizabeth, then but 13 years old herself, who found Pandora and practically brought her up; they were supposedly devoted to each other. Of course, Pandora was marvellously beautiful and alluring.

Chance, combined with her trip abroad to study art, had prevented her from ever meeting Elizabeth's husband, Captain Roger Seaton of the navy, during the eight years of Elizabeth's marriage; when the book opens he is expected home, and she is wondering how he will like her. Somewhat to her surprise, though but little to her perturbation, she discovers that it is he, her bosom friend's husband, who had been her lover during a twenty-four hours' romance in Spain.

She had picked him up on the streets of a little town, not knowing his name or anything about him, and after the one "mad night" he had left her. She had never told any one of this episode, not even Edward Rattray, whom she had promised to marry. When Roger appears neither her friendship for Elizabeth nor her engagement to Roger prevents her from doing all she can to win him back, which she finally succeeds in doing. Then, the author having evidently decided that the matter has gone far enough, Pandora is seized with a sudden fit of virtue, and forthwith departs from St. Brides.

Several other threads go to the weaving of the book's melodramatic plot, including a villainous lawyer and an insane and wicked old woman. This is a first book, and if it is the work of a very young writer it is not without promise, despite its crudity. The men are merely necessary lay figures, but the portrait of Elizabeth is sketched with some deftness, there are occasional clever bits, some fairly good dialogue, and the child Betty is attractive and rather amusing.

matter with the sergeant, who nodded and winked cunningly at somebody behind; but all that was behind was somebody's feet, nothing more. A young volunteer stood before the narrator (who was an officer) saluting. A shell took off his head. It was his headless trunk, still for a moment standing, that gave the "red laugh." It was in the sky and the sun, that laugh. It was over-spreading the whole earth.

There were the wire entanglements. The end of a chopped wire coiled itself about three soldiers and stabbed them to death. The chapter describes other horrible work of the wire. The narrator lost his legs. The old surgeon who amputated them went mad. He stood on his hands, his feet in the air. "I sobbed and sobbed as I thought of my legs, my feet, strong legs. Who took them away from me, who dared to take them away!" The narrator was happy to be home. He splashed joyfully in his bath. He enjoyed his goblet of fragrant tea. But when he sat down to write he found that he was palsied. He went mad and died writing furiously with a dry pen upon the theme of flowers and songs.

His brother continues the tale. He also went mad. An officer who is mentioned in the story was sane when there was noise but mad when there was silence. His gray haired father met this trouble ingeniously. "He hung the walls of his son's room with loudly ticking clocks that constantly struck the hour at different times" and arranged a wheel that made an incessant noise like a rattle. At the last all the corpses of the slain soldiers arise from the earth and invade the mad brother's house. The shocking stocking story is told with imagination and very skillfully.

THE IMPERIAL IMPULSE

The Imperial Impulse: Background Studies of Belgium, England, France, Germany, and Russia. By Samuel P. Orth. New York: The Century Company. \$1.20. Gold.

A notable faculty for interpreting a nation's achievements into terms of ideals and spirit and drawing out of its past the background of its present is to be found in this volume of half a dozen essays by the professor of political science in Cornell University, already known as the author of "Socialism and Democracy in Europe." They are character studies of nations, brilliant, graphic and convincing, that survey their subjects now from the physical and again from the psychological viewpoint, that use in the drawing of the portraits colors both spiritual and material, that consider both achievement and aspiration, and mental, moral, and physical effort.

Mr. Orth's study of "Germany's Destiny" leads him to this conclusion: "Events will soon declare whether Germany is to be shocked into a newer and truer self-realization. This unusual people, so capable of efficient teamwork and yet so fecund of talent, have not, in the away of the Bismarckian empire, been able to break the circle of political intolerance which envelops them. Antiquated election laws, a peculiarly odious caste system, and, above all, the coarse spirit of militarism have stifled the artistic and intellectual aspirations of the patient Teutons. However the fate of battle may ensue, the new Germany will surely come. It will have more, much more, of Bavaria, and less, very much less, of Prussia."

In "The Soul of the French" there is a particularly interesting and informing study of the machinery of the French Government in which the author finds the real governing power to be not in Deputies, Senate, or President, which comprise the ostensible Government, but back of them in the machinery invented many decades ago by the old Paris, a vast, centralized, dominant administrative system. The author's swiftly made and appealing survey of French characteristic and achievements leads him to declare that "in these days of efficiency-hunting it will be worth untold fortunes to have one nation of individuals left, a basis of artistic intuition in a desert of socialized machinery." England Mr. Orth characterizes as "Imperial Opportunist," and he says that this British opportunism has known only one iron rule—"To make a go of it."

Perhaps the best, most careful and most interesting of all the essays is that on "Belgium: International Wait." Here the author points out the important events in the history of the region that have influenced its life and character and the ethnic and religious and industrial causes that have swayed the people, tracing the influence of events and ideas and "acres down into the life of today. The picture, in a somewhat heavy sketch, of the conditions of life in Belgium just before the war, is attractive and is particularly interesting for the way in which it illumines the union into a solid, harmonious nation of two widely different racial strains. Russia, the Russia of just before the war, he sees emerging from its struggles and upheavals as "a nation in transition" to whose peoples he hopes the war will open the magic door of opportunity.

THE UNSPEAKABLE PERK

The Unspeakable Perk. By Samuel Hopkins Adams. With frontispiece. Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25 net Gold.

For some mysterious reason it is conventionally supposed that childhood is the period, and the only period, during which fairy tales are devoured with joy and frequency. Yet the fact is that grown-up people are just as fond of them as any child possibly can be; if any one doubts this, a glance over any list of recent best sellers will convince him of its truth. Therefore, when we call Mr. Adams' new book a fairy tale for grown people we are merely assigning it to its place in a very extensive and popular section of fiction. The Princess—for of course there is a Princess—of this particular and very entertaining story is one of those entrancing American girls who are to be found so often—and only—in this especial kind of romance. She is the spirited and beautiful daughter of a multimillionaire, with long golden hair, innumerable suitors, a steam yacht, and a sense of humor. Then, since the Princess must have a suitable lover, there is a Prince in disguise, according to the best fairy-tale traditions—and a most likable Prince he is, too!

The scene is laid in Caracuna, a little republic on an island in the Caribbean Sea, of which—the republic, not the sea—the reader may or may not have heard. There are political troubles of various kinds; a Dutch man-of-war is blockading the coast, and the Hochwald Minister, acting under instructions from his Government, has been secretly inciting the Caracunans against America and all Americans in a most efficient manner. To make matters worse, it is more than suspected that bubonic plague is in the town, and the arrival of Dr. Luther Pruyn, special duty man of the United States Public Health Service and a great authority on tropical diseases and quarantine, is hourly looked for. So altogether it will be seen that the chances of adventure for the Princess—otherwise Miss Polly Brewster of Utica, N. Y.—and her party are exceedingly good. But in the meanwhile Miss Brewster has encountered a certain whimsical and bespectacled gnome called Perkins, nicknamed by her "The Beetle Man," and by the men at the one fashionable club of Caracuna "The Unspeakable Perk." He is a scientist who converses quite fluently with a voice, but is reduced to a state of stammering shyness by the actual presence before him of the lovely lady to whom the voice belongs.

The story is told in a light, agreeable style, with plenty of amusing and appropriate dialogue, an abundance of incident, and one or two well-done serious bits, as when "The Unspeakable Perk" tells Miss Brewster something about the "Havana campaign" against the mosquito and its three heroes—real heroes and one a martyr—whose names are scarcely known to a public which, like all others, erects monuments "to our destroyers, not to our preservers, of life." It is a lively tale which moves rapidly, has more than a little charm, and a very attractive hero. Altogether a very agreeable Summer novel, and a decided improvement on the author's earlier "Little Miss Grouch."

SUBJECTS OF THE DAY

Subjects of the Day. By Earl Curzon of Kedleston, with an Introduction by the Earl of Cromer. Edited by Desmond M. Chapman-Huston. Macmillan. \$3.25 Gold.

It is always interesting to have brought together the views of a man of prominence on the questions of the day. Especially is it so in the case of one like Lord Curzon, who has held such important offices in the British Empire and seems destined to play a still greater part in the future. So the volume of his speeches and writings, which has been edited by Desmond M. Chapman-Huston, apart from their present interest will be of value to keep as a book of reference.

For it covers a wide range of subjects and shows Lord Curzon's views on many different kinds of topics. Sometimes he speaks of India with all the authority of a Viceroy, praising the unselfishness of the Indian

Civil Service, of criticising the removal of the capital of that empire from Calcutta to Delhi; sometimes he discusses as one of the leading statesmen of England a question like woman's suffrage or national service. Again as Warden of the Cinque Ports he touches lightly on the traditions and significance of that ancient office, or as President of the Royal Geographical Society pays a tribute to Captain Scott and his gallant companions.

Naturally the permanence of the value of such speeches as these varies according to their subject and the occasion on which they were delivered, but there is much in them that should be read by every student of British politics, perhaps especially in this country. For they illustrate the point of view of a man who is certainly alive to the advance in the world around him and yet is keenly conscious of the virtue that lies in ancient institutions. He asks the reform of the House of Lords, but he

would still retain in it something of the hereditary principle; he considers problems apparently of only domestic importance with reference to their effect on the British Empire at large. He is of course a strong partisan, whose opposition to such measures as Irish Home Rule and the new land taxes is uncompromising, but his standpoint is always that of the statesman and his language that of the scholar, so that whether the reader agrees with him or not, he cannot help learning something from Lord Curzon's utterances and feeling that he is one of the notable men of the time.

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A Shocking Story, 'The Red Laugh'

Isolated in a paragraph at the beginning of Leonidas Andrieux's story of "The Red Laugh," translated from the Russian by Alexandra Linden (Duffield and Company, New York), we have the expression: "Horror and madness." It is a true word. What follows is an unbroken picture of shocking insanity. They had marched for ten hours under the blazing sun. The thermometer?—120 degrees, 140 degrees, perhaps more. It did not seem a head that swayed upon the shoulders of the young husband and father who is narrating. It seemed a globe, heavy and extraordinary, that belonged to somebody else, that was horrible. He caught a glimpse of his home—a scrap of light blue wall paper, a dusty untouched water bottle on his writing table, of which one leg was shorter than the others.

The tale goes on—such a tale as

a madman tells. He left the ranks and sat on a rough hot stone. The ranks moved on under the glaring sun, men swaying and falling. They were all mad. They had not heads on their shoulders, but strange and terrible globes. A horse's head intruded itself, horrible in its agonized distortion. With an unearthly cry the animal fell. It was shot. For an hour the narrator sat on the stone and the trembling ranks of phantoms still moved on. A shell flew through the air with a glad some screech. Thought cleared. Faces became serene, almost joyous. Voices were heard, hoarse but loud. Jokes were heard. Another shell flew by screeching like a witch.

The third or fourth night of the battle—the narrator does not remember which. Again a vision of home, the light blue wall paper, the water bottle. He communed on the

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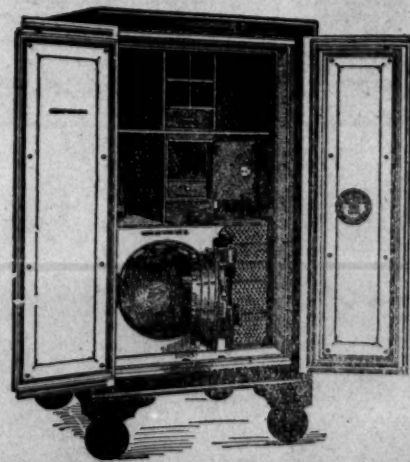
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POLICE DO NOT OBJECT TO CHINESE ATHLETES

Their Presence In Competitions Welcomed; Up to Recreation Ground Trustees

Some discussion has arisen regarding the advisability of allowing Chinese athletes to compete in the open races—especially the Shanghai championships—at the forthcoming meeting of the Police Athletic Club. If you put the matter up to the Police themselves, you find they have but one answer and a short one at that.

"Sure, let them come in" is all the guardians of the law will say and they won't admit there is the slightest reason for argument to the contrary. The Police look at it entirely from a sporting point of view.

Say they: "We have got one of the fastest sprinters and best all-round athletes in Shanghai. We have one of the finest hammer-throwers and shot-putters that ever left Scotland and if there was a possibility of anyone who knows the art giving him a competition at tossing the caber, we would put that in too. We also have many men who can put up a good show in their particular line against anybody else in Shanghai."

All this, rubbed in with a good deal of highly forceful argument and promise of small fortunes to be laid on Con and Mac and Charlie and so on, brought the concluding query: "Why then shouldn't we let them all come? Ain't it going to be better for us if we beat the lot of them—because we are going to?"

Which makes it very obvious that the Police don't raise any objection to Chinese competing at their sports, but are really anxious to have them there. Well, the trouble is that the Race Course recreation grounds are by trust reserved for the use of foreigners and in Shanghai we are sticklers for the full letter of the law! The Honolulu baseball players were actually barred for a while from playing at the Race Course and it took no end of argument to convince the official mind that, though some of these men were as much Chinese as Li Yuan-hung, they were Americans, nevertheless—foreigners.

So, at the moment, it all rests with the trustees of the grounds, to whom application has been made to allow admission to the course to Chinese athletes entered for the sports. As has been said already, the Police want them and will give a hearty welcome to the keen, hard-working young athletes from St. John's, Nanyang and the Y.M.C.A. Their presence will add excitement to the meet and isn't it possible that successes on their part might very likely inspire some of the Chinese members of the force to athletic effort, thereby smartening them up considerably, and rendering them more efficient for the duties they have in hand?

BLUE SOX TRIM B. A. T. IN SHORT GAME, 16 TO 6

Losers Contributed Eight Misses While Winners Hit The Ball Hard

Today's Game,

Blue Sox vs. Red Sox, 4.45 sharp. The Blue Sox and B.A.T. teams frolicked through three busy innings yesterday afternoon, at the end of which the game was called, the score standing 16 to 6 in favor of the Blues.

Excepting Hutchinson, Katz and Drake, none of the B.A.T. players had previously participated in baseball to any extent within the last two or three years, and as the three players mentioned divided five of the total of eight errors with which the B.A.T. were debited, it may be gleaned that the organization was far from perfection.

Slugging was freely indulged by both teams, twelve hits going to the Blues as against eight for the B.A.T. Fans welcomed the re-appearance of both Strassman and Bristow, who have been out of the game for a while, but both of whom probably will finish the season. Each got two hits and as many runs in two times up. Pennywitt and Woods were also looking them carefully over and secured two hits each out of three opportunities. Pennywitt walloped one past Ellis which he stretched into a home run.

The line-ups were:

B.A.T.:—Hutchinson, 1b. and c.; Drake, c., 1b. and p.; Katz, s.; Strassman, p. and 1b. Ellis, 1f.; Peacock, 3b.; Landers, r.f.; Norris, 2b.; Langley, c.f.
Blue Sox:—Hall, c.f.; Pomeroy, 2b.; Bristow, s.; Rasmussen, p. and c.; Bowman, 1f.; Pennywitt, 1b.; Woods, c. and p.; Burke, 3b.; Coolie, r.f.

Members of the Red Sox and Blue Sox organizations are requested to get on the field promptly this afternoon. The days are growing shorter.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Lawn Tennis

Welhai Invitation Tournament

The first invitation tournament of the Welhai Tennis Club will commence today. It will be a handi-capped "Elimination Tournament" for doubles only, open to members and those friends who have recently played with this club.

There are fourteen couples entered and following is the draw of the first round:—D. Shen and Y. C. Hu (bye), R. Roberts and G. Norris vs. Hsu Yao-kwang and T. T. Tsang; C. Doyle and J. Hunter vs. S. Xavier and B. Vieira; T. L. Dow and L. S. Yao vs. J. Sullivan and J. Colter; M. Pereira and L. Barrera vs. Dr. Siao and C. G. Hoh; J. W. F. Milne and Jefferson vs. Y. S. Day and W. H. Pan; A. Elie and J. G. Adams vs. William Hu and K. G. Chu; R. Canavarro and E. Leikao (bye).

Schools Match

In their tennis match with the Hanbury School, the Public School team won by 102 games to 64. The scores follow:

Public School	Hanbury
R. Remedios	T. Porter
J. P. Hawes	L. P. Quincey
J. Turner	J. Pettersen
A. White	G. V. Jensen
B. H. Smith	H. Hayward
H. Stellingwerf	T. Jensen
C. E. Oilerdensen	A. Willis
V. Remedios	J. Jensen
C. Baron	E. Gifford
A. Hansen	C. A. Young
G. Madar	S. Emamooden
N. David	T. Smith
Totals 102	64

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

September Circular

"Arethusa" Cup Competition. This annual competition will take place on Tuesday, the 19th inst., as follows:—From 6 to 9 a.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m. and each competitor must complete the three distances during one of the above periods. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards. Ranges will be changed to 500 yards at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. and to 600 yards at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. and competitors must be at the firing point at least five minutes before these times. Entries close on Saturday, 16th inst., at 12 noon.

Monthly Competitions. These will be held in conjunction with the "Arethusa" Cup competition. The scores made at 200 and 500 yards will count for the first, and those made at 500 and 600 yards will count for the second monthly competitions.

Honorary Members. Q. M. Sergt. W. T. Rose and Sergt. Maj. Wise have been admitted as Honorary Members of the Association from this date.

Transfers. Messrs. D. H. Padkin and L. Chasella, are transferred to "D" class and Mr. L. Nelson to "A" class with one leg on cup.

Shanghai 303 Rifle Championship. Entries for the above competition closed on Saturday, 2nd inst. Twenty-six entered, 17 less than last year (43). The First Stage (200 500 and 600 yards) will begin on Saturday, 9th inst., at 2.30 p.m. Competitors are reminded that the practice shots must be declared before firing. Owing to small number of entries competitors will be squadded 10 minutes before the competition.

Shanghai Yacht Club

The fourth harbor race will take place this afternoon. Start: Shanghai Line, First Gun 4.25 p.m. Course: Down to sampans moored off Gardens, rounding it on your starboard, down and round U. S. S. Brooklyn leaving it to port, up river and round the Decadee to starboard; do the same once more and finish at starting line on the return. Time limit, 6.30 p.m. Special instructions, flood makes about 4 p.m.

JAPANESE TENNIS

CHAMP LOSES IN U.S.

Eliminated From American Match By Defeat By G. M. Church

New York, August 30.—Ichiya Kumagae, the Japanese tennis champion, was eliminated today from the national championship tournament at Forest Hills when he went down to defeat before George M. Church in straight sets. Mr. Church won, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1. Hachishiro Mikami, Kumagae's partner, was also defeated.

George M. Church, who has stopped the Japanese star's brilliant march through American tennis championships, is a Princeton man and has won several championships in the United States. Just recently he won the single finals in the Seabright, N. J., tournament by defeating R. Lindley Murray, the California crack, in straight sets.—Asahi.

J.P. MORGAN'S WEALTH IS DOUBLED BY WAR

Makes As Much in Two Years As Father Did in Whole Of His Career

New York, August 6.—According to the completed appraisal just made, the estate of the late J. P. Morgan was worth \$73,149,000, of which \$53,684,918 went to the present J. P. Morgan.

From what was learned last week the present Morgan firm has made as much money during the past two years as the old head of the house made during his whole career as the recognized financial and industrial leader of these United States. Here's Morgan's "Take Off"

In the first place, under its contract with the British Government, the Morgan firm has received a commission of 2 per cent on all munitions and supplies purchased. Those purchases during 1915 and 1916 will foot up not less than \$2,000,000,000. Then the Morgan firm has received a banking commission on all loans placed for foreign governments. These loans now aggregate \$1,500,000,000. Then there have been commissions for the Morgan firm in selling for the British Government the hundreds and hundreds of millions of the foreign-owned American securities. Then there have been commissions and interest on call loans and interest and commission for stabilizing exchange; that is, for buying when sterling went down and selling when the movement was upward.

At Least Doubles Own In brief, at the most conservative estimate heard this week, the present J. P. Morgan has, within the past two short years, already more than doubled his own personal fortune, basing the figures on the \$53,684,000 which was left to him by his father. No one has ever made money like that in this or any other country.

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News Brevities

The French Municipal School, at 247 Avenue Joffre, as will be seen from an advertisement on page 12, re-opens on the 25th inst.

Mr. E. S. Little, Jr., of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., is leaving shortly for England, to enlist for service at the front.

Dr. F. M. Neild is leaving for Japan today by the s.s. Kasuga Maru.

Members of the Portuguese community of Shanghai are invited to meet His Excellency the Governor of Macao and his wife at the Customs Jetty, on Friday. The couple will arrive in Shanghai on the tender from the Empress of Russia. A reception will be held later at the Lusitano Club.

CHURCH IN POLITICS?

Washington, August 21.—Associations and societies throughout the United States representative of the Catholic Church have come out simultaneously and strongly in condemnation of the Mexican policy enunciated and followed by President Wilson during his term of office.

Shipping Transfers

Mr. G. Wilson has gone 2nd officer from the Kiangtse to the Poochi. Mr. F. George, Chief Officer of the Kiangtse is on short leave.

Mr. P. Nunstedt, 2nd officer on the Poochi has gone acting Chief Officer on the Kiangtse. Mr. T. Kelly, from shore has gone 3rd officer on the Kiangtse. Mr. W. J. Fraser, from shore has gone 2nd officer on the Kiangtse. Mr. C. F. Timbrell, 3rd engineer on the Kiangtse has returned from short leave.

Are You Still Insurable?

Many a man who had thought himself in the best of health has suddenly discovered, on applying for life insurance, that he was already afflicted with an incipient malady which was bound to terminate fatally at no very distant day.

Statistics compiled by The Insurance Press of New York show that one in nine of all who apply for life insurance are rejected: but this by no means represents the proportion of persons of insurable age who would not now be able to pass a medical examination, though at one time they might have done so.

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WEATHER

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the Formosa Channel. Monsoon
to the north of Wenchow. Local
thunderstorms.

CORRECTION

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19124

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916

The Chengchiang Brawl

Mr. Putnam Weale after a personal
investigation of the Chengchiang
fracas has written the following
account of it for The Peking Gazette:

"On August 13 a Japanese civilian
at Chengchiang—there is a small
Japanese trading community there—
approached a Chinese boy who was
selling fish. On the boy refusing to
sell at the price offered him, the
Japanese caught hold of him and
started beating him. A Chinese
soldier of the 28th Division who was
passing intervened; and a scuffle
commenced in which other Chinese
soldiers joined and which resulted in
the Japanese being severely handled.
After the Chinese had left him, the
man betook himself to the nearest
Japanese post and reported that he
had been grievously assaulted by
Chinese soldiers for no reason what-
soever. A Japanese gendarme made
a preliminary investigation in com-
pany with the man; then returning
to the Japanese barracks, declared
that he could find no one in
authority; that his attempts at dis-
covering the culprits had been re-
sisted; and that he must have help.
The Japanese officer in command,
who was a captain, detailed a
lieutenant and twenty men to proceed
to the Chinese barracks to obtain
satisfaction from the Chinese Com-
mander—using force if necessary. It
was precisely in this way that the
play was set in motion.

"The detachment marched off to the
headquarters of the Chinese detach-
ment, which was established in a
pawshop, and tried to force their
way into the inner courtyards, past
two sentries on guard who stood their
ground. A long parley ensued with
lowered bayonets; and at last on the
Chinese absolutely refusing to give
way, the lieutenant gave orders to
cut them down. There appears to be
no doubt about these important
facts—that is to say, that the act of
war was the deliberate attack by a
Japanese armed detachment on two
Chinese sentries who were guarding
the quarters of their commander.

"A frightful scene followed. Large
scattered groups of Chinese soldiers,
some with their arms and some with-
out, had collected during this crisis
and point-blank firing at once com-
menced. The first shots appear to
have been fired—though this is not
proved—by a Chinese regimental
groom, who was standing with some
horses some distance away in the
gateway of some stabling and who is
said to have killed or wounded the
largest number of Japanese. In any
case seven Japanese soldiers were
killed outright, five were mortally
wounded and four severely so, the
Chinese themselves losing four killed,
besides wounded.

"The remnant of the Japanese
detachment managed to retreat with
their wounded officer to their own
barracks where the whole detachment
barred themselves in, firing for
hours at everything that moved on
the roads though absolutely no at-
tempt was made by the Chinese
soldiers to advance against them.

"The sound of this heavy firing,
and the wild report that many
Japanese had been killed, meanwhile
spread panic throughout the town
and there was a general *sauve qui
peut*, a terrible retribution being
feared. The local Magistrate finally
restored some semblance of order,
and after dark proceeded in person
with some notables of the town to
the Japanese barracks to tender his
regrets and to arrange for the re-
moval of the Japanese corpses which
were lying just as they had fallen,
and which Chinese custom demands
should be decently cared for, though
they constituted important and ir-
refragable evidence of the armed in-
vasion which had been practised.

"The Japanese Commander, instead

of meeting these conciliatory at-
tempts half-way, illegally arrested the
Magistrate and locked him up, being
impelled to this action by the general
fear among his men that a mass
attack would be made in the night
and the whole command wiped out.
On the 14th instant the Magistrate
was released on his sending for his
son to take his place as hostage. On
the 16th the Magistrate had success-
fully arranged the withdrawal of all
Chinese troops five miles outside the
town to prevent further clashes. On
the 15th Japanese cavalry and in-
fantry began to arrive from the
South Manchuria railway zone
(where they alone have the Treaty
right to be) in some numbers and the
town was placed by them in a state
of siege.

"Here is the stuff of which the
whole incident was made: there is
nothing material beyond what has
been stated."

Mr. Weale contrasts his own re-
port with that of the Japanese,
which was as follows:

"When one Kiyokichi Yoshi-
moto, aged 27, an employee of a
Japanese apothecary at Chengchiang,
was passing the headquarters of
the Chinese troops on the 13th
instant, a Chinese soldier stopped
him, and, with some remarks, which
were unintelligible to the Japanese,
suddenly struck him on the head.
Yoshimoto became enraged, but was
soon beset by a large number
of Chinese soldiers and others,
who subjected him to all kinds of
humiliation. As a result of this
lawlessness on the part of the
Chinese, the Japanese sustained
injuries in seven or eight places,
but somehow he managed to break
through them and reached a Japan-
ese police box, where he applied for
help.

"On receipt of this news, a
policeman, named Kowase, hastened
to the spot, but by the time he
arrived there all the offenders had
fled. He therefore repaired to the
headquarters of the Chinese to lay
a complaint, but the sentry stopped
him, and presented a pistol at him,
and under these circumstances he
was obliged to apply to the Japan-
ese Garrison headquarters, where
Captain Inoue instructed Lieutenant
Matsumoto with twenty men to escort
the policeman to the Chinese head-
quarters. When the party ap-
proached the Chinese headquarters,
Chinese troops began to fire, and
the policemen and others were
either killed or wounded.

"Despite the fact that the Japan-
ese troops retired, the Chinese
troops did not give up firing, but
besieged the Japanese garrison,
delivering several severe attacks.
Soon after the fighting ceased, the
Chinese authorities visited the
Japanese barracks, and expressed a
desire that the affair be settled
amicably. It was the original
intention of the Japanese troops to
fight it out, but they were com-
pletely out-numbered, and lest the
safety of the Japanese residents be
endangered, they stopped fighting.
On examination of the dead bodies
of seven Japanese soldiers, who
were attacked outside the barracks,
it was discovered that they were all
slain by the Chinese troops, the
bodies bearing marks of violence."

There you have the two versions.
Nothing in either takes the affair
out of the "purely local distur-
bance" class. Yet the Japanese ap-
parently are seeking to make a
"very grave incident" of it and to
make it the basis for a new and
unnecessarily humiliating set of
demands.

In substance, according to the
Peking Gazette, Baron Hayashi has
served on the Chinese Government a
demand for joint policing in certain
Chinese territory, limited, for the
present, to the area or a portion of
the area defined in the Treaty in
which Group II of the Twenty-One
Demands is worked out. In addition
to this demand, the Japanese de-
marche contains three other ex-
actions. The first calls for an ex-
pression of apology to be made by
General Chang Tso-ling, Military
Chief at Mukden, in the name of the
Chinese Government; the second, the
punishment of the Chinese soldiers
who resisted "the armed Japanese
invasion of the Chinese Barracks,"
and the dismissal of both the
Assistant Director of Military Affairs
in South Manchuria who is also the
Commander of the 28th Division, and
the actual commander of the regi-
ment quartered at Chengchiang; and, thirdly, an indemnity for the
Japanese conscripts that were killed.

Generally speaking, it would
seem to be a mistake in policy for
the Japanese Government contin-
ually to exaggerate the import-
ance of incidents such as this one
and to seize upon every opportunity,
however trivial, for the further
humiliation of the Chinese. It is of
no use to call this Chengchiang
brawl "a grave international affair,"
because it isn't that on the basis
of the facts, but if there is a secret
motive or policy at work behind it,
it can be made to serve the purpose

of one, just as the Crime of Sera-
jevo was made into a lever to upset
the world.

Another way of handling even far
more serious affairs may be seen in
the American treatment of the
Mexican muddle. The United States
of course has no secret policy with
regard to Mexico. Therein lies the
difference.

It is to be hoped for the sake of
the many recent evidences of a
change for the better in the rela-
tions between Japan and China that
Japan will not press this matter too
harshly. Viewed from the stand-
point of Japan's own interest, it
would seem a poor policy for that
country always to pursue a course
that cannot but serve more and
more to arouse a national feeling
and a national consciousness among
the Chinese.

The Chinese Government, broadly,
is not engaged in any intrigues or
conspiracies against any nation in
the Far East or elsewhere, this for
the simple reason that it has no power
with which to back up an aggressive
policy. A neutral commission, as
our Peking correspondent suggests
this morning, would have no difficulty
in fixing the blame and apportioning
the damage in this Chengchiang in-
cident, and the proposal ought to be
as acceptable to Japan, if she is in
earnest in her recent protestations of
friendship for China, as it will be to
China.

Chang Hsun

THE people of Kiangsu are getting
tired of the notorious "Queue
General" Chang Hsun, who is now
being attacked from all sides. Since
the saving of the Republic, all the
secret service bureaux have been
abolished, save the one maintained
by the General. This one is causing
much mischief up and down the
Yangtze Valley.

The Shanghai Kiangsu people held
a meeting yesterday and it was de-
cided that a telegram should be sent to
Chang Hsun asking him why he does
not obey the instructions of the
Central Government to abolish the
detective bureau. Chang Hsun also
is defying the government with re-
gard to his appointment as military
governor of Anhui which office he
flatly refuses to take over. It seems
to us that Chang Hsun in the last
five years has constituted himself a
regular "Old Man of the Sea" on the
back of the struggling Republic of
China. We hope that the present
government will prove to have back-
bone enough to throw him off.

Correspondence

Seeing The Hangchow Bore

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—I should like to make a
statement on behalf of the Shanghai
citizens and tourists who are planning
to come down to see the famous
Hangchow bore. The best vantage
point is at least thirty-five miles from
the city, and there is absolutely no
chance to see the bore at all from the
city itself.

The statement on your front page
of the third instant gives the im-
pression that the bore can be witness-
ed from the balcony, or windows, of
one of the Hangchow hotels. At the
least the hotel mentioned is three or
four miles from the river even, and
as I intimated above not less than
thirty-five miles from the city of
Haining, where the bore is seen at its
best.

I write this because I remember a
large number of disappointed and
much discommoded tourists who came
down last year with the expectation
of spending the day in the city and
viewing the bore from a convenient
point near by. In order to see the
bore from the city one has to catch
a morning train before eight o'clock,
go to Chang An, take boat from there
which will bring him to Haining in
from two to three hours. After he
has seen the bore, he returns to
Chang An by boat, takes train to
Hangchow again, arriving at 7.15.

The most sensible trip is either to
come to Hangchow the day before, get
settled in the hotel desired, and take
the train out the next morning, or to
take the morning or special train up
from Shanghai, stop off to see the
bore and take the afternoon train into
the city and spend the next day or
two there in sight seeing.

This latter plan will economize
time. The two or three hotels cater-
ing to foreigners are the New Hotel,
the We Tsang, and the Railway
Hotel. The former two are on the
lake beyond the city and the latter
near the station. The New Hotel has
had more experience in entertaining
foreigners.

The point I should like the
public to get is that seeing the bore is
an all day job. The bore itself passes
in a few minutes and if one is late
the opportunity is gone until the
same hour at night, or the next day
an hour later. One can not hope to
see the bore and get a fast train back
to Shanghai at any hour desired nor
can he hope to see the bore and
Hangchow the same day. If one
really sees the bore the best he can do
is to leave Shanghai early in the
morning and return late in the
evening. Very truly yours,
COUNTRYMAN.

Birth Control Recognized By Holland

The only country in Europe ruled
by a woman, Holland, is the only one
where birth control is officially re-
cognized by the state. This has been
brought out in the report of the
National Birth-Rate Commission of
Great Britain, begun in October, 1913,
and published a few weeks ago by
Chapman and Hall, entitled "The
Declining Birth Rate; Its Causes and
Effects." The investigations of the
commission deal particularly with
Great Britain and Ireland, touching,
however, upon all the countries of
Europe, incidentally only upon the
United States and the Orient, where
the statistics were not sufficiently
accurate to be of value, in the
estimation of the commission.

The Chairman was Bishop Boyd
Carpenter, assisted as Vice Chairman
by the Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. Inge,
and Sir John Gorst, whose death
occurred after the report had been
substantially completed.

It is signed by Dr. Newsome,
Principal Medical Officer of the Local
Government Board; Dr. Stevenson,
Superintendent of Statistics for the
Registrar-General; the Duchess of
Marborough, the Bishop of Birming-
ham, the Bishop of Barking, Canon
W. F. Brown, Rector of St. Anne's
Catholic Church, Vauxhall, and Vicar
General of the diocese of Southwark;
Rabbi Gollancz of the Baywater
Synagogue and Professor of Hebrew
in University College, London; Sir
John Macdonnell, Master of the
Supreme Court; Right Honorable Sir
Thomas P. Whittaker, M. P., an
expert on economical, financial, com-
mercial, social and statistical ques-
tions; the Rev. A. F. Garvie, a
gentleman of Russian-Polish birth,
who is Principal of New College,
Hamstead, and an authority on
social questions; the Rev. J. M.
Gibson, a Presbyterian minister; the
Rev. R. F. Horton, a Congregational
minister; the Rev. F. B. Meyer, a
Baptist clergyman; the Rev. Thomas
Phillips, Prof. G. S. Woodhead, at the
head of the Department of Pathology
at Cambridge University; Prof. L. T.
Hobhouse, occupying the chair of
Sociology at London University; Dr.
T. B. Hyslop, Lecturer on Psy-
chological Medicine at St. Mary's
Hospital and the London School of
Medicine for Women; Sir James
Crichton-Browne, the Lord Chan-
cellor's Visitor in Lunacy and an
authority on mental and nervous
diseases; Sir H. B. Donkin, Con-
sulting Physician to the Westminster
Hospital; Dr. Major Greenwood,
Statistician to the Lister Institute;
Dr. J. W. Ballantyne of the Royal
Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh; Dr.
A. T. Schofield, a medical authority
on sanitation among the poor; Dr.
C. W. Saleeby, an authority on
eugenics; Walter Heape, an authority
on embryology and comparative
physiology; several famous women
physicians; Dr. Mary Scharlieb, Dr.
Florence Willey (Lady Barrett), Dr.
Agnes Savill and Dr. Etta Sayer;
Mrs. "Gen." Booth, Mrs. George
Morgan, J. A. Hobson, a writer on
economics and psychology; A. G.
Gardiner, editor of the London Daily
News; H. P. Grylls, Lady Aberconway,
Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke,
Lieut. Col. F. Freemantle and James
Marchant, Director of the National
Council for the Promotion of Race
Regeneration.

Holland Takes a Hand
The Neo-Malthusian movement, the
offspring of the Malthusian League,
founded in England in 1876 upon the
ethical doctrine and principles of
Malthus that poverty, disease and
premature death can only be eliminat-
ed by control of reproduction, is
responsible, according to the report
of the National Birth Rate Com-
mission, for much of the declining
birth rate. Testifying before the
commission, Dr. C. V. Drysdale,
secretary of the Malthusian League,
stated that the Dutch Government
had welcomed the league and that the
branch in that country had been
founded in 1885 under the auspices of
Dr. S. Van Houten, the Minister of
the Interior; of N. G. Pierson, the
Minister of Finance, and other
prominent persons. In 1895 the Dutch
Neo-Malthusian League was recog-
nized by royal decree as a society of
public utility. In 1913 its mem-
bership numbered about 5,000, among
these being a considerable number of
physicians. With the aid of six
doctors and about fifty trained mid-
wives the league worked among the
poor, giving advice to women. Head-
quarters were established in almost
every large town in Holland. In out-
of-the-way districts the women com-
municated with the head office by
sending a postcard. A pamphlet giv-
ing practical information was mailed
in return in an unsealed envelope.

There had been a great reduction
in the fertility of the poorest classes
in Holland, and at the same time an
unprecedented increase of population
in general. The excessive birth rate
has been diminished on eugenic lines,
bringing with it a considerable rise in
wages and general prosperity. Am-
sterdam and The Hague, where the
work of the Neo-Malthusian League
was concentrated, had become the
healthiest large towns in the world,
according to the Registrar-General.
The increase of population there is
now the highest in western Europe
and the stature of the people has, ac-
cording to investigators, increased by
four inches within the last fifty years.

Combating a Fallacy
The Neo-Malthusians are con-
vinced that the practice of using
drugs or any non-medical inter-
ference in Birth Control, which they
thoroughly condemn as seriously in-
jurious to the offspring and usually
unsuccessful, can only be eliminated
by a universal knowledge of hygienic
and reliable contraceptive devices, as
has been admitted by the Hungarian
Medical Senate. The league also in-
sists that the increase of population
of a country has nothing to do with its
birth rate. The increase of popula-
tion depends upon its power of sup-
porting, not of creating new people.
It is an effect, not a cause, of pro-
gress, and however greatly an in-
crease of population is desired, it will
not be obtained by an increase of the
birth rate but an increase of the pro-
duction of the country. In France
the death rate is eighteen per one
thousand instead of ten. The rate of
increase of the French population
could be multiplied five to ten fold
without the slightest increase of its
birth rate. Those who ask for an in-
crease of the birth rate must be
asked first to show how the country's
death rate may be lowered, that is,
how it could increase its production.
The scare of the "Yellow Peril,"
based upon the "glorious fertility of
the East," vanishes entirely when it
is realized that the net increase by
survival is probably less than five
per one thousand per annum, while
that of Europe is twelve per one
thousand, and according to the Vital
Statistics is getting larger as the
birth rate falls.

The position of France, exceptional
in that her birth rate fell before any
change was noticed in other countries
and since remaining on a level to
which no other birth rate has fallen, is
assumed by the National Birth Rate
Commission of Great Britain not to
be a condition which may not possibly
be reproduced in Britain and else-
where. The commission states its
belief that under normal circum-
stances the position of France would
be ultimately paralleled elsewhere.
The consequences upon the falling
(Continued on Page 7)

Consul-Captain's London Chat

By Consul-Captain

Special Correspondence of The China Press

London, August 6.—We have had
a couple of weeks of the most
beautiful weather, and to an old 'un
that has felt the sun in the East
on his back it is perfect and one
feels as fit as can be. The young
girls have all been disporting the
newest things in dresses and in spite
of war time they only seem to econ-
omise in the amount of material they
use, not the quality or variety.
The modern dress as viewed by a
mere man seems to start very late
and finish very early and one sees
a "large amount of the female
form divine."

When I was in my youth I was
brought up to believe that girls just
were a couple of shoes tacked to the
bottom of their skirts, but now-a-days
that idea is exploded by every
woman one meets and quite short
dresses are worn by those who are
"pretty long in the tooth."

The scandal at the War Office
which most of the papers are trying
to make such a scream about will,
I expect, not mature to anything
serious. That a soldier is suscepti-
ble to female influence is nothing
new—they can't all be Kitcheners—
and I am sure most people's sym-
pathies will go to a man who has
been over-influenced by a petticoat.
I happen to know the man and am
assured that no-one is keener on an
inquiry than he is.

The U. C.-5 (the German mine-
laying submarine) has been a great
draw and charity has profited ac-
cordingly. Here in London we
seem rather great on war relics and
I saw the other day in the window
of a large West End store quite a
collection of things for sale to help
some fund or other. Two square
inches of the envelope of the
Zeppelin which was brought down
just off the mouth of the Thames,
in a little frame with an explanation
of what it was, was surely not dear
at "a bob," whilst parts of the
aluminum carriage of the machine
ranged a little higher.

The boots of the Hun Captain of
the Zeppelin who was captured were
also offered and it was a fairly large
sum "to be in his shoes."

At some of the Charity Sales very
queer things are put up for auction.
The collar of a famous man, the
tie and cigar holder of a well known
actor find purchasers and some
collectors must have strange sou-
venirs of their efforts to support
various funds.

Last night after a very strenuous
week's work I made one of a party
of men folk that dined at a well
known restaurant and, war time or
no, the place was absolutely packed.
If we had not booked our table I
don't think we would ever have got
in.

One of the fellows was just back
from the front. He was very tickled
at the outfit some of the young
bloody bring out—hair pillows, pocket
medicine chests, patent this and
patent that, but, said he, "they lose
it all in a few days and find that
there is not a bally pack mule to
cart their furniture about; they
shed first one thing and then
another; thermos flasks follow
patent knives that contain regular
young arsenals of fearsome weapons,
and eventually the man clinging
tight to his shaving kit and a piece
of soap appears."

He had great words of praise for
the Indian troops and he reckoned
that for night work they could not

be beaten. He gave us a graphic
description of two of them who used
to go across to the German trenches
each night to see what was going on.

Only last week I was writing of
Zeppes and lo! they came, but for-
tunately that's about all they did do.
"No damage at all" is the official
report and really the matter-of-fact
way people take them now-a-days
is wonderful; in few places do they
trouble to get out of bed when the
"Sausages" appear.

We entered this week into the
third year of the war and as one
that loves my country I can honestly
say that the war has been our
salvation.

Two years ago we were letting
things slide to a dangerous pitch,
we were becoming a nation of
"lookers on" and were fast verging
towards the "back number" stage.
War has changed all this. We are
now awake, a nation in arms and it
will take years of peace to allow us
to fall into the slack ways we have
recently left behind. Few of us but
have not lost some dear one in this
mighty struggle, but, thank God, it
has not been in vain. Our personal
losses are the country's gain and
though we feel keenly the blow, and
our patriotism has a very hard
strain to bear, yet we will in time
feel proud that in our country's need,
we answered, be the cost what it is.

Bound to Have Change

In the absence of her husband the
fascinating young married woman
went boating with an old admirer.
"Ah," sighed the old admirer, "if
only you had married me instead of
Wilkinson."

"Then I should have been with Mr.
Wilkinson at this moment instead of
you," said the fascinating woman.
"How strangely things turn out!"

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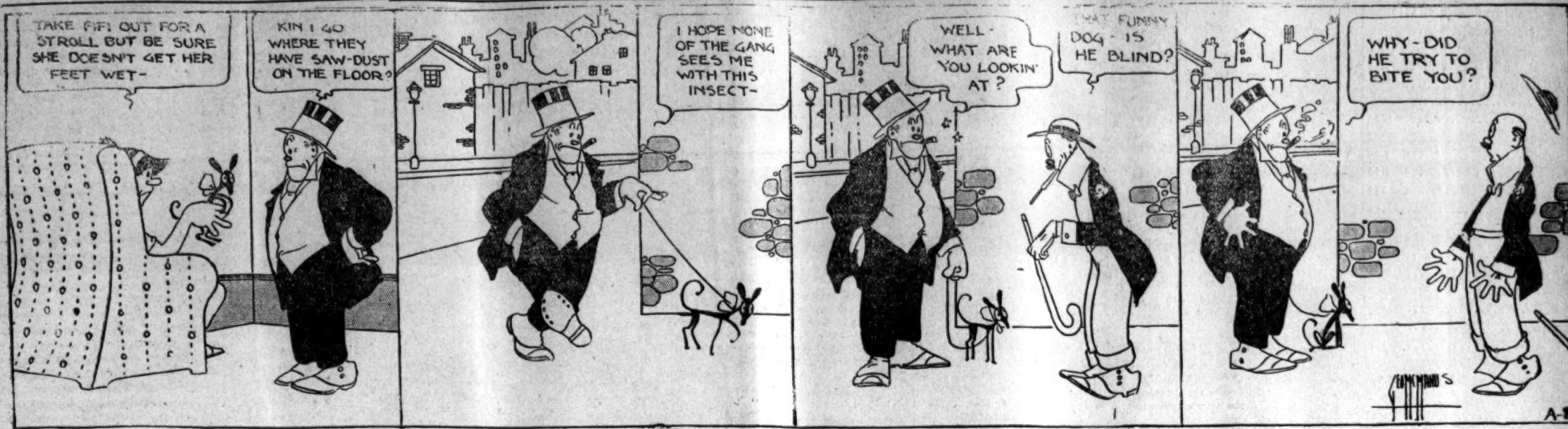
you are preserving your health. And don't forget
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BETTER ASSET

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever WritersDaily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

German Damage in France

The French Minister of the Interior, M. Maury, has just made public the extent of the damage done to property in the portions of France which have been occupied by German troops during the war, the figures being the result of an official investigation conducted by his department. The investigation, of course, has to do only with those portions of France no longer occupied by the Germans and to the region within the field of actual hostilities.

Data were collected from 754 towns and villages, (communes,) in which it was found that 16,669 buildings had been entirely wrecked and 25,694 partially wrecked. The worst sufferer was the Department of the Marne, where 16,106 buildings were damaged and 3,499 totally ruined. In Pas-de-Calais, which came next, 13,542 buildings were damaged and 6,660 completely razed.

In 148 communes more than 50 per cent. of all the buildings within the commune limits were destroyed, and in 74 communes the wrecked buildings were more than 80 per cent. of the total existing.

Public buildings were wrecked in 428 communes, the damaged edifices

including 221 City Halls, (Mairies,) 379 schools, 331 churches, and 306 other structures of a public or semi-public character. Public monuments damaged totaled 60.

Fifty-six of the edifices destroyed were classed as "historical" among them being the City Hall and departmental archives of Arras and the cathedral, Archbishop's palace, Church of St. Remy, and City Hall of Rheims.

Done

The clock had chimed one. From the dark lower hall came sounds which might have been made by a cautiously departing visitor, then silence.

From the head of the stairs a sleepy voice asked, with motherly solicitude:

"Did you land that boob tonight, Sally?"

For a moment there was again silence, broken only by a little gasp, then spoke a voice strangely tinged with dawning doubt:

"She did!" it said.

Random Bits

For the first time in over half a century the United States is not only building more merchant shipping than any other country, but it is expected that the American output for 1916 will exceed that of all the rest of the world.

Imitation pearls have become an important article of manufacture recently in Barcelona, Spain. During 1915 they were manufactured there to the value of over \$21,000, as against \$4,000 in 1914.

"For those who despair" is the touching heading appearing in Le Figaro of Paris over a short item of news to the following effect: A French soldier from whom not a word had been heard by his relatives from September 3, 1914, has written at last from a German prison camp near Paderborn, Germany, announcing that he is well. Until now, he states, it had been impossible for him to communicate with home, but "the situation has changed." "I am enduring my captivity under good conditions," he adds.

Since the outbreak of the war practically the only means by which a large variety of articles can be imported into Persia is the parcel post, according to a report from Commercial Attache Baker at Petrograd. It is the practice to ship goods of many sorts destined for Persia to Norway, whence they are reshipped in smaller packages through Russia to Persia.

A Japanese Editor's
Opinion of Americans

The Kokumin prints the view of Mr. Tokutomi, chief editor, on the American Spirit, in which Mr. Tokutomi says:

"I am not a worshipper of America, but I admire the American spirit and characteristics. Aside

from the question of Japanese immigrants, the Americans love liberty and freedom as advocated by Benjamin Franklin. Wherever one goes in the world one finds society circumscribed by conventionalities, but America is an exception—and the only exception.

"The Americans stand for practicality and nothing else. In Germany the hand of the Government reaches to the four corners of the country. In England social restraint controls every class of society. In America there is nothing to bind the individual activity of the citizens. The Americans who were brought up in such atmosphere are active, competent, indomitable, and self-reliant. The independent man is the American."

"The Americans are rustic persons, although they are not savages. They are not like trees carefully nurtured by the gardener, but like trees which grow wild in the woods. The beauty of the American character is its rusticity. Take away that rusticity from the Americans they will be as nothing. Lincoln was a rustic sage. Roosevelt is a rustic hero. Lord Morley, when visiting America, said that the greatest natural sights in America are the Niagara Falls and Roosevelt. But the power of Nature is not confined to Roosevelt. All the Americans are more or less possessed of natural power. Roosevelt is the greatest of them all. Mr. Wilson is a scholarly man, but he does not represent the American type. He was elected President because the Americans were for the time being tired of Republican rule."

"But the true spirit of the Americans is represented by Roosevelt. The Americans do not like round about ways. They do not want little formalities such as obtained in other countries. They want to be direct and to the point. A certain American scholar complained because he had to wait for an hour to draw 1,000 francs from a Turkish bank in Damascus, while coffee was served to him and other courtesies shown, when he could draw his money in America within less than five minutes, without any coffee or anything else. The Americans think formalities are foolish. Certainly, there are different localities in America where somewhat different characteristics obtain, as for instance Boston is more like England, whereas in the south there is a lordly characteristic among the people who formerly owned slaves. There are the Irish and the Germans who form imperium in imperio. In spite of all these differences, the typical Americanism prevails throughout the land. The society is free and the people are active and energetic."

Birth Control Recognized By Holland

(Continued from Page 6)

birth rate of the present European war have not been considered in detail. Decline Now Universal

The lowering of the birth-rate in England and Wales has occurred simultaneously with that in other European countries and in the United States, although the birth-rate of Great Britain has not declined at much as that of France and the United States. In continental Europe, the birth-rate rose after the Napoleonic campaigns, fell toward the middle of last century, rose again for a short time before the marked and consistent decline, now practically universal, set in. In Denmark, Norway and Finland, the birth-rate reached its highest point in the decade, 1851-60; in mid-Europe—England, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria—in the decade from 1871-80; while in Italy, Hungary, and Serbia the period of highest rate was reached from 1881-90. The statistics for Russia and Portugal are rejected by the Birth Rate Commission as unreliable. The birth rate of England and Wales from 1840-50 may be regarded as having been stationary, at about 35 per 1,000 population. Since then it has declined by approximately one-third.

The question which the National Birth Rate Commission tried to answer particularly through painstaking investigation was whether the fertility of the people of Great Britain was falling.

In England the decline has been generally more marked in those districts in which a higher standard of living is found. Without exception, professional and allied occupations are of low fertility at the present time, while the majority of laboring occupations are of high fertility. Fertility has decreased regularly as the size of the tenement increased until six or seven rooms were reached, thereafter remaining constant.

The Upper Class Problem
The testimony before the Commission of Sir Francis Champneys, President of the Royal Society of

Medicine, was to the effect that a very small number of his patients were anatomically incapacitated for fertility. His patients were, he said, mainly of the upper classes, but he drew on his experience in a large hospital practice among the poorer classes. He said that his belief was if things were made a little easier for the upper middle classes, there would be considerably increased birth-rate. What was very hard upon the upper middle classes was the expense of education. If the state allowed a man to write off in his income-tax partly the expense of education, as he does his life insurance, it is possible that the State would have a good many more babies. He thought that there was a very strong economic factor in the falling birth-rate in the sense that people with limited incomes wished to bring up their children at least as well as they have been brought up themselves, and they will not have large families if they cannot do their duty by them. That, he considered, was very largely the reason why families are limited today. He gave the weight of his authority to the statement that in dealing purely with the physical question of the limitation of families, he had never seen any physical harm done by moderating the number of children, directly, taking it as a whole.

Dr. David Starr Jordan of California was the only American called before the commission, and he testified that according to the Eugenics Congress the assertion could be made very positively that there was absolutely no statistical or other evidence of any form that the natural fertility of men and women had decreased during the present period

of the falling birth rate in Europe and America. The whole of the fall in the birth rate was due to volition, social in one way or another.

Birth Rate Falls as Income Rises

Other witnesses testified that all the evidence went to show that the modern decline of the birth rate was almost entirely due to prudential restriction of birth within marriage.

One of the most interesting conclusions of the commission was that there is no physiological difference between the fertility of the non-college woman and the college woman. There was no evidence that a college education has any prejudicial effect upon the capacity of women to bear children. The general conclusion arrived at by the National Birth Rate Commission was that the birth rate falls as the income rises.

The testimony before the Commission was, however, almost unanimous that high motives could generally be ascribed to limitation of families. As the income increased, the parents took their position in a higher sphere of life, and their ambition was aroused to provide better for their offspring. Physicians testified that the number of childless wives appealing for a remedy for their sterility was increasing instead of diminishing. Among very rich people the childless wife who bestowed her love upon her lap dog was often blamed when, in point of fact, the husband was the guilty one. Often the husband did not want children, saying that they would interfere with his business plans. Often he was incapacitated for reproduction through disease, it being an established fact that rich men were more subject to venereal disease than any other class.

We have been authorised to sell for account of the children of the late G. Schneider a lot of new silverware, consisting of spoons, forks, liqueur cups, sweet and dessert trays, cream jugs, etc., etc.

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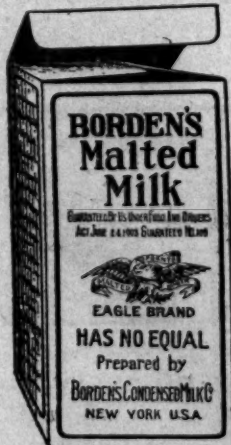
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 6, 1916.

Money and Bullion	
Mex. Dollars: Market rate	Tls. 72.05
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1925
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2—Tls.	6.66
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex.	9.22
Peking Bar	Tls. 346
Native Interest	.08

Last London Quotations	
Bar Silver	32.4 d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount	—
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s	—
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.07
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. 47.6
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 3-
London	Demand 3-1/2
India	T.T. 222 1/2
Paris	T.T. 419
Paris	Demand 419 1/2
New York	T.T. 71%
New York	Demand 71%
Hongkong	T.T. 72
Japan	T.T. 71%
Batavia	T.T. 172 1/2

Bank's Buying Rate	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 3-1/2
London	4 m-s. Dcoy. 3-1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-1/2
London	6 m-s. Dcoy. 3-1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 434
New York	4 m-s. 74%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER	
1-Hk. Tls.	5.93
1-Fr.	4.72
1-Mark	3.88
1-Hk. Tls.	1.25
1-Yen	1.57
1-Rupiah	2.65
1-Roubles	2.40
1-Mex. \$	1.50
† Nominal.	—

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 6, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

H. and S. Banks	\$745.00
Anglo-Javas Tls.	12.00
Anglo-Javas Tls.	12.25
Pengkalans Tls.	12.00
Permatas Tls.	5.50
Ewo Cotton Tls.	150.00

Direct Business Reported

S. M. C. 6% debs. 1916	Tls. 100.00
Anglo-Javas Tls.	12.25 Sept.
Consolidated Tls.	4.05
Tanah Merah Tls.	1.30

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, September 6, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls.	11.80 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls.	12.05 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls.	12.50 October
Dominions Tls.	15.00 October
Zhangbes Tls.	8.00 cash
Zhangbes Tls.	7.90 September
Kunk Yiks Tls.	14.00 September
Tanah Merah Tls.	1.25 cash
Langkats Tls.	26.75 September
Repahs Tls.	1.65 cash
Langkats Tls.	26.50 cash
Bukits Tls.	6.00 September
Yangtsepoos Tls.	5.25 cash
Butes Tls.	2.00 cash

Direct

Telephones Tls.	91.00 cash
Permatas Tls.	5.50 cash
Zhangbes Tls.	8.00 cash
Consolidated Tls.	4.00 cash

August Rubber Outputs

The August rubber output from the Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd., (1915) was 5,800 lbs., as reported by Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Ltd.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
107 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

MANILA FLAX PRICES HIGHER SINCE RAINS

European Demand Also Causes Upward Tendency, Consul Sugimura Reports

Consul Sugimura in Manila has submitted the following report to the Foreign Office concerning the condition of flax, which is to be used for the making of Japanese braid.

The flax market of last July was rather depressed on account of the small demand, the prices declining by 1 to 2 pesos compared with the previous month. Owing to the rainy season, which set in the same month, the export amount showed a great decrease, reaching only one-third to one-fourth of the usual figures.

Affected by the above fact, the Japanese market was also in a similar dull condition, which was further precipitated by the inferior quality of goods sent to the market as is usually the case in the rainy season in each year. Complaints as to the quality were raised by the cargo receivers each time that there was an arrival of goods.

By the time the Japanese crop season is over, there will be orders for Japanese braid on American and other accounts, which will give favorable effect upon the home market in general.

One feature of the July market is the enormous advance in price of *taunagi* flax. The price of the same flax, which, hitherto, was ruling at 2 pesos 20-30 cents per kilo, had been raised to 5 pesos, which was, indeed, an unprecedented figure. In consequence, there is a great shortage of flax in the Manila market and Davao flax is now exported in substitution of Batangas products. Davao flax of long length is now sold at so high a figure as 47-50 pesos per picul. It is considered to be chiefly due to the big European (especially Italian) demand in a short time, the total amount of export during July being 250,000 kilos. Davao flax is thus attaining a comparatively high price, which will be maintained for the time being.

RUSSIAN TRADE ORDERS

Official Announcement Made Concerning Transit Restrictions

Following is the text of the new order issued by the Russian Ministry of Commerce concerning the transit of goods, the export of which is prohibited:

1.—The transit through Russia of all goods, the export of which is prohibited from Russia, is also strictly interdicted. Exemption may be granted by agreement between the Ministries of Commerce and Finance.

2.—The transit through Russia of raw materials and industrial products of enemy countries is forbidden.

3.—All international postal parcels which are passing Russia by transit from one neutral country to another neutral country must be provided with certificates from the Russian Consulates, proving that these goods do not come from enemy countries.

4.—The transit through Russia of all goods, the export of which is prohibited from Russia, is also strictly interdicted. Exemption may be granted by agreement between the Ministries of Commerce and Finance.

5.—The transit through Russia of raw materials and industrial products of enemy countries is forbidden.

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London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 5.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 2s. 3d. buyers.

October to December: 2s. 4d. buyers.

Tendency of Market: Quiet but steady.

Last Quotation, London, September 4:

Spot: 2s. 3 1/4 d. buyers.

October to December: 2s. 4 1/4 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

Total stocks in London and Liverpool: 9,126 tons.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co. London:—

a. d.

Spot price standard quality

Ribbed Smoked Sheet: 2 3/4

Spot price standard quality

First Crepe: 2 3

Market quiet tendency steady.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly Cotton Market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—Although there have been from time to time half hearted attempts to infuse a degree of activity into the situation, the market during the past week has been dull within a range of a couple of mace, and the daily fluctuations quite insignificant. The annual speculative business for New Season Cotton by local dealers has been somewhat revived this season and some 40,500 piculs of different grades are reported to have changed hands comprising mostly of Shanghai Cotton of which there is an overvalued condition of some 30,000 piculs. Mills generally are buying for their present requirements only, and are awaiting further developments in the yarn situation, which has thus far not responded to the conditions ruling in the other parts of the world. Present prices of Cotton, however, are extremely low as compared with prices ruling for Indian and other grades of Cotton and no sooner than the market revives from the lethargy it is thrown in at present, we feel sure that prices will adjust themselves to a proper level, meanwhile the Crop News from America is worth watching carefully as the final out-turn of that crop will ultimately determine the course of prices all over the world. Tone of the market, Quiet to Steady.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.

Brown 13.60 |

Price of Fine M. C. Bengal. 7.30 |

Price of Mid-Americans. 9.65 |

Price of Mid-Americans last reported 9.90 |

Tone of market, Firm. — |

New York Market:— — |

Price of Mid-American, Oct. 15.74 |

Price of Mid-American, March 16.14 |

Tone of market, Firm. — |

Bulls operating largely. — |

Indian Market:— — |

December/January shipment. 55 |

Broach 52 1/2 |

Hinganghat 52 1/2 |

Yotmal 52 |

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....1,200,000

Head Office:

35 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Delhi, Puket, Rangoon, Seremban, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Fuchow, Medan, Tavy (Lower Burma), Haiphong, New York, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital.....Fr. 45,000,000.00
Reserves.....Fr. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Moukden, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankow, Phnom-Penh.

Branches:

FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
EN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital.....Fr. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Souverain Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Alsace.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver.....12,000,000

\$32,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STRAS.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, Madras, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Shanghai, Colombo, Lyons, Singapore, Fuchow, Malacca, Sourabaya, Hankow, Manila, Tientsin, Harbin, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Yokohama, Hioho.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 18, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully paid).....45,000,000

Reserve Fund.....22,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government.....3,500,000

Reserve Fund.....1,733,000

Head office: PARMODAN.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Hankow, Peking, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-chendun) Hongkong, Tientsin, Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chifoo, Nicolayevsk, Yokohama.

Dairen (Dairen) o-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tels current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital.....\$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Kaitung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fuchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

3 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3593-4493

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIERE CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital.....\$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital.....14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital.....4,000,000.00

Liabilities.....\$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam, Manila, Seattle, Bangkok, Malacca, Somarung, Batavia, Melbourne, Singapore, Benken, Milan, Soerabaya, Bombay, Moscow, Sydney, Calcutta, New York, Tokio, Cheribon, Osaka, Vladivostok, Hongkong, Padang, Wellington, Honolulu, Paris, Yokohama, Rangoon.

Macassar, San Francisco.

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tels and Dollars; interest allowed in Tels at 1% per annum, in Dollars at 1% per annum on the daily balance of over Tels or Dollars 300 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YOSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 15, 1915.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed.....Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up....." 30,000,000

Reserve Fund....." 30,400,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Sydney, Changchun, Lyons, Siamfu, Mukden, Tientsin, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tokyo, Harbin, Newchwang, Tsingtau, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Peking, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital.....£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital.....1,125,000
Paid-up Capital.....562,500
Reserve Fund.....550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Gulds. 55,000,000 (about £4,608,866)

Reserve Fund—Gulds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Bala, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Telang-Tingri, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in Tels and dollars.

SHANGHAI BRANCH ALLOWED on current Tels accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

3 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3593-4493

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIERE CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital.....\$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital.....14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital.....4,000,000.00

Liabilities.....\$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam, Manila, Seattle, Bangkok, Malacca, Somarung, Batavia, Melbourne, Singapore, Benken, Milan, Soerabaya, Bombay, Moscow, Sydney, Calcutta, New York, Tokio, Cheribon, Osaka, Vladivostok, Hongkong, Padang, Wellington, Honolulu, Paris, Yokohama, Rangoon.

Macassar, San Francisco.

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tels and Dollars; interest allowed in Tels at 1% per annum, in Dollars at 1% per annum on the daily balance of over Tels or Dollars 300 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YOSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 15, 1915.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed.....Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up....." 30,000,000

Reserve Fund....." 30,400,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Sydney, Changchun, Lyons, Siamfu, Mukden, Tientsin, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tokyo, Harbin, Newchwang, Tsingtau, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Peking, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits.....8,628,988.77

U.S. \$6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

IA Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungting Tels. 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

6559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 8	3.30	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
8	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
12	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
15	D.L.	New York via Panama	Eurythmus	Br.	B. & S.
18	P.M.	Seattle Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
20	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Harold Dollar	Br.	C. P. O. S.
22	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
24	3.00	Seattle, Wash.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 5	5.00	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co.
6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
7	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
8	noon	Seattle Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecua r	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Nov 1	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 7	5.00	Moji, Kobe-Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	5.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Pushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	5.30	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Russia	Rus.	R. V. F.
10	5.00	Moji, Kobe	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
10	5.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	11.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Oct 7	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 7	5.00	London	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	5.00	London	Tikind	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
13	D.L.	London via Cape	Penarobshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
17	1.00	London via Cape	Glenloghan	Br.	Glen Line
18	3.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Miyasaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
22	P.M.	Liverpool via Cape	Forthos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
23	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Knights Companion	Br.	B. & S.
29	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Oct 1	noon	London via Cape	Ekano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
5	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
5	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenarney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 7	5.00	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
7	A.M.	Poochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
7	A.M.	Takao, Formosa	Joishi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
9	8.00	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
21	P.M.	Hongkong	Ecua r	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Oct 11	P.M.	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 7	9.00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
7	P.M.	Vladivostok direct	Glenarney	Br.	Glen Line
7	D.L.	Chinwangtao direct	Burrumbet	Br.	K. M. A.
7	D.L.	Newchwang	Hotbow	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
8	A. S.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
8	8.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
8	8.00	Vladivostok	Potsava	Jap.	R. V. F.
8	D.L.	Haichow, Echling	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
9	0.00	Weihaeiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
11	3.00	Weihaeiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
12	11.30	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
12	D.L.	Newchwang	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
15	A.M.	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
7	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
7	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
8	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
8	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
8	M.N.	do	Sulwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
9	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
11	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
12	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
13	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M., M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangshin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, the 7th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, the 8th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

POOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Burrumbet, September 7. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 6	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	2885	Jap.	N. K. K.
6	Swatow	Singan	1049	Br.	B. & S.
6	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2266	Br.	J. M. & Co.
6	Hankow etc.	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.
6	Swatow, Hongkong	Taiwan	1216	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
6	Chinwangtao	Yolind	1114	Nor.	K. M. A.
6	Japan	Yokohama maru	3817	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choyang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.
6	New York	Tokiwa maru	4480	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	Chefoo	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
6	Weihaeiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonabing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.
6	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	S. M. R.
6	Ningpo	Hein Peking	2868	Br.	N. S. N. Co.
6	Ningpo	Hein Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	9215	30	562	Day
P & O	Aug 24	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	293	Fewel

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each
To San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe
Sailing to Manila and Hongkong To San Francisco
S.S. "Ecuador"..... Sept. 21 Oct. 11
" " "Venezuela"..... Oct. 11 Nov. 1
" " "Colombia"..... Nov. 1 Nov. 22

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The safety and comfort of passengers
is our first consideration

Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to
ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
Tel. 778 AGENTS 4-5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days Shanghai to Montreal 19 days
Shanghai to Chicago 18 days Shanghai to New York 19 1/2 days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 8 Sept. Monteagle 11 Nov.
Monteagle 11 Sept. Empress of Japan 18 Nov.
Empress of Japan 23 Sept. EMPRESS OF ASIA 1 Dec.
EMPRESS OF ASIA 6 Oct. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 29 "

Calling at Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW L. E. N. RYAN.
General Agent, Passenger Dept. Agent.
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai.
Tel. No. 1668.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Oct. 7
" " "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons Nov. 4
" " "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Dec. 23

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons Sept. 25
" " "NIPPON MARU" 11,000 tons Oct. 24
" " "PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons Dec. 13

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Sept. 16
" " "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons Oct. 14
" " "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Dec. 8

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railway, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase. SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Agents.

Telephone No. 3229. 12, Soochuen Road.

DOLLAR S. S. LINE
Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. "Harold Dollar," for Vancouver, about September 20th.

Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund

Telephone 2331.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
Telephone 1848 83, Soochuen Road

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
Have Regular Sailings to
CHINWANGTAO TWICE WEEKLY
and to
TIENSIN DIRECT

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agent,

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

1, Jinkee Road Telephone 319

(Tickets Interchangeable With All Local Companies)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
SEPT. 8. NOV. 14. JAN. 21

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

NOV. 1. JAN. 8

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,

PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

U.S.S. CALIFORNIA TO BE MADE TORPEDO-PROOF

Giant Warship to Differ From
Any Craft Afloat—U. S.
Guards Secret

Washington, August 8.—The super-dreadnaught California, the construction of which is to be begun at Mare Island; will be built on lines different from any warship now floating. It was learned today that by actual tests the Navy Department has satisfied itself that the vessels of the proposed type of the California cannot be sunk by the explosion of one or even more torpedoes.

The California will differ from all other battleship hitherto built, both in the construction of her bulkheads, and in the increase in the number of compartments. It is declared she will be the supreme submarine resister of the world's navies, in effect, torpedo proof.

While the Navy Department reserves certain details, it has become known that the construction of the bulkheads has been so changed as to cause them to offer a resistance to torpedo attacks not possible under the existing plan.

It is also declared that an attack however successful, by a torpedo on a certain area of bulkheads would not result, as at present, in general disaster to a large area of the vessel. The bulkheads are to be of steel, but they are not to be rigid.

The new bulkheads will have the power of resistance increased from 25 to 30 per cent over the old style.

One of the navy experts said today that when a torpedo is exploded its line of least resistance is the armor first and then the bulkheads. The effect of the torpedo is, therefore, in exact proportion to the non flexibility of the bulkheads. This is the problem that has been solved.

While the Navy Department does not reveal the precise manner in which the steel material of the bulkhead is put together it is confident of the results.

On the California the number of airtight compartments and other compartments will be increased about 30 per cent. This is limiting still further the area of damage caused by a mine or torpedo.

Anti-Aircraft Guns For U. S. Battle Fleet

New York, August 5.—Finishing touches were given yesterday to the installation of four anti-aircraft rifles aboard the dreadnaught Oklahoma at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The big vessel, equipped with the new defensive weapons, will leave the yard tomorrow afternoon, it is expected, and join the Atlantic Fleet. Her sister ship, the Nevada, is now with the fleet and is the heaviest among the ships.

After the fleet maneuvers in October anti-aircraft rifles will be installed on all the other ships that make the Brooklyn Navy Yard their home port. Similar equipment will be placed aboard the Nevada and Pennsylvania. The New York, Texas, Arkansas and Wyoming will each mount two anti-aircraft rifles.

MONGOLIA FIGHT ENDS

Tokio, Sept. 5.—The Eastern News Agency reports: According to an official report received at the Department of the Army in Tokio, about the affair at Chaoyangpa on September 5, it is stated that the fighting between the Government forces and Mongolians has been stopped and it seems to be the case that both forces have commenced to retreat.

Gordon Highlanders Wheel Wounded German Prisoner



An official photograph from the British lines on the Western front showing Gordon Highlanders on the march. One of the men is wheeling a badly wounded German prisoner.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The L.C. s.s. Sulow left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sienyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The L.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haeen left Fochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtong left Fochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luanyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru from Nagasaki, may be expected to arrive at Woosung at 6 a.m. today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Atsuta Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shansi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia left Hongkong at noon yesterday, and is due at Woosung on September 6 at 9.30 a.m. She will be despatched for Vancouver, B. C. via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C., on the same day, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 3.30 p.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Sado Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf tomorrow about 7.30 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Hongkong on Saturday, September 9.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Fushimi Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the China Merchants Lower Wharf tomorrow about 10 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Kobe and Yokohama on Sunday, September 10.

The C.M. s.s. China is due to arrive at Woosung Friday night, September 8 from Hongkong. The tender will arrive at the Customs jetty with passengers and mail at 11 p.m. The tender Alexandra, with departing

passengers and mail will be despatched from the Customs jetty at 3.30 p.m., Saturday, September 9.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru, with passengers and mails from Europe, left Dally for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the S.M.R. Co's Whangpoo Wharf at 7.30 a.m. today. Passengers will arrive at the Customs jetty about half an hour after the Steamer's arrival at the Wharf.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The L.C. s.s. Kwongshing left Swatow for Shanghai via Fochow yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Namsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 10th instant.

Passengers Arrived

Per K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbet from Chinwangtao:—Mrs. Raven and 3 children, Mrs. Sites and child, Mrs. R. S. Adams and 3 children, Mrs. Morse and child, Mrs. Grant and child, Mr. T. Gram.

Per R.V.P. s.s. Poltava from Vladivostok via Karatsu:—Mrs. Nyberg and son, Mr. Kan, Mr. Wachstaff and 2 children, Mrs. Shofea, Mrs. Bochkewsky, Mrs. Huchevsky, Mr. Kussis, Mr. Sentuk, Mr. H. Shimolin, Mr. Mrowu, Mr. and Mrs. Gater and child, Mr. and Mrs. Esterley, child and infant, Mr. Godkin, Mr. Fuller.

Per C.M. s.s. Anping from Chefoo:—Mrs. Haesloop, Mrs. Tuckring and Mrs. Glendenning and 3 children.

Per L.C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Mrs. Saipal and 2 children, Miss Saipal, Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan:—Mr. G. H. Benwell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Straetmans, Mr. and Mrs. E. Weinlig, Miss H. Hwang, Mr. E. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Lacon, Miss L. G. Montgomery, Mrs. Y. Tsuda and 5 children, Mr. H. Yoshida, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cameron, Mr. M. Yakasaki, Mr. S. Nagamatsu, Mrs. K. Nitta, Mr. W. L. Reynolds, Miss A. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Miss E. G. Pecker, Master E. Parker, Capt. J. H. Parker, Mr. J. B. Johns, Mrs. Cringle and child, Mrs. H. C. Norman, Miss C. Drummond, Miss M. E. Askin, Mr. W. J. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Bishop and child, Mrs. C. J. Hammes and 2 children, Mr. W. C. Passmore, Miss Kovanough, Mr. Y. Kakikuma, Mrs. L. Shimada, Miss H. Baba, Mr. I. Miyasaki, Mr. T. Boring, Mr. S. Asuke.

Passengers Departed

Per L.C. s.s. Loongwo for Chinwangtao:—Mr. J. W. Hewitt, For Hankow:—Mrs. H. W. Robjohn, Mrs. Le Ven, Miss L. J. Morrison, Messrs. G. F. Lanning and R. N. Forum.

Per L.C. s.s. Koonsing for Weihaiwei:—Messrs. E. C. Emmett and G. Grayrigg. For Tientsin:—Miss E. J. Richard.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Nightingale and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. Crispen and child and Mr. Iversen.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei:—Mrs. Maughan, Dr. and Mrs. Davis and son, Misses Farrow, Luez Passas, R. Uriate and Shaw and Mr. Martin Little. For Chefoo:—Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Bryant, Messrs. S. H. McKean and F. Dickie. For Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Zankl, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Vine, Mr. and Mrs. Langridge, Misses Christlansen and Morton, Messrs. A. C. M. Anderson and D. V. Wanostrocht.

Sicawei Weather Report

5.—The typhoon has reached the N. of the China Sea, it threatens the Pratas reefs and the coast of Kwangtung. High readings on N. China and S. Japan. Oppressive weather at Shanghai; a few claps of thunder during the afternoon.

6.—Banks of fog, and heavy dampness, at Shanghai. The breeze veers to W.N.W. The pressure continues to rise slowly but constantly.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, September 6, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Canton, mm.	755.75	756.95
" " " "	30.75	30.80
Variation, mm. for 12 h.	3.61	2.46
Variation, mm. for 24 h.	-2.04	-9.75
Direction " "	sw	8
Wind " "	5	11
" " " "	5	6.8
Miles " "	24.0	29.2
Temperature " Fahr.	75.2	84.6
" " " "	99	94
Wetbulb " "	7	7
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.P.

s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs jetty at 3.30 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on September 5, 1916.

Butcher's Meat	per lb.
Beef	14-20
Mutton	16-20
Pork	25-30
Veal	25-30
Fish	per lb.
Bream	20-25
Cod	14-16
Mandarin	30-50
Mackerel	20-25
Pomfret	20-25
Salmon	none
Samli	none
Soles	25-35
Whitebait	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs	each
Deer	40-80
Duck	16-20
Eggs	18-20
Fowl	18-20
Geese	50-61
Hare	none
Partridge	none
Pheasant	none
Pigeons	none
Plover	none
Quail	none
Snipe	14-16
Turkey	45-50
Teal	none
Wild Duck	none
Wild Geese	none
Woodcock	none
Wild Pigeon	none
Fruit	per lb.
Apples	10-15
Apricots	none
Bananas	5-6
Cherries	none
Cocoanuts	15-20
"hearts	15
" " "	12-18
Grapes	each
Tomatoes	6-7

Licenses	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per each	10-20
Melons	per lb.	none
Oranges	"	15-20
Peaches	"	6-8
Persimmons	"	8-10
Pineapples	each	15-20
Peeboes	per lb.	15-20
Plums	per lb.	15-20
Pumelos	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	none
Strawberries	"	8-10
Walnuts	"	8-10

Vegetables	each	none
Artichokes	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	3-4
Cauliflower	each	4-5
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	1-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	50-80
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	\$1.50-1.80
Paranips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	5-6
Tomatoes	"	3-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour	per 50 lb.	
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	\$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	\$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	\$8.20
Milk	per bottles	
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17

„KOFA“ DISINFECTING FLUID

4 times stronger than
Carbolic Acid

½ gallon \$ 1.00
1 gallon \$ 1.80

Special price for
wholesale orders. For
Export in Iron drums,
if required.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice									
Peking-Mukden Line					Tientsin-Pukow Line				
Mail	Mail	Luxe	Miles		Luxe	Mail	Mail		
1st	3rd	B. s.			B. s.	4.	6.		
2345	1112	800	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	2234	1900	1700	700
2345	1112	685	82	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	1900	1700	700	700
210	1117	600	82	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	1900	1658	710	710
099	1125	600	82	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	1900	1645	700	700
1919	520	300	522	dep. Peking	arr. Mukden	2234	1900	1700	700
Tientsin-Pukow Line									
Mail	Mail	Luxe	Miles		Mail	Mail	Luxe	Miles	
1st	3rd	B. s.			4.	6.			
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	1705	1900	1810	1810
725	1130	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	1615	1900	1810	1810
715	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	1615	1911	1810	1810
1115	1500	—	148	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	1330	1900	1810	1810
1415	1748	—	148	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	1045	1900	1810	1810
1310	2021	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	804	1810	810	810
7	—	—	220	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	—	8	—	—
810	2051	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	—	756	1810	1810
101	2231	—	266	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	—	601	1542	1542
1300	038	—	318	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	—	349	1311	1311
1315	018	—	318	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	—	339	1256	1256
1514	316	—	377	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	—	130	1042	1042
1815	430	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	—	2336	810	810
9	—	—	420	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	—	10	—	—
630	457	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	—	2339	2017	2017
1116	538	—	523	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	—	1932	1446	1446
1215	810	—	600	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	—	1946	1412	1412
1617	1152	—	600	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	—	1648	928	928
1818	1300	—	681	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	—	1530	728	728
Shanghai-Nanking Line									
Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
1st	3rd	1st	3rd	1st	3rd	1st	3rd	1st	3rd
230	1430	—	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Shanghai	1410	—	—	—
230	1430	—	193	dep. Nanking	arr. Shanghai	1415	—	—	—
700	2130	—	193	dep. Shanghai	arr. Nanking	706	2300	—	—
Yenchowfu Tsingchow Branch Line					Linchow Tsingchow Branch Line				
Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
1st	3rd	1st	3rd	1st	3rd	1st	3rd	1st	3rd
930	135	713	135	Yenchowfu	arr. Tsingchow	610	1230	2010	2100
1030	1455	220	135	Yenchowfu	arr. Tsingchow	610	1230	2100	2100

Business and Official Notices

Harbour Notification

No. 5 of 1916.

Dredging Operations on the Whangpoo;

NOTICE is hereby given that, in order to indicate their positions relative to the centre and navigable sides of the fairway, DREDGERS operating on the Whangpoo will exhibit symbols, from a staff erected on the platform over the bucket-tumbler, as under—



One diamond: dredger working in centre of fairway;



One ball: dredger working on right of centre for vessels inward bound;



Two balls: dredger working on left of centre for vessels inward bound

The dredgers will be moored with six anchors, one ahead, one astern, and two on each side.

Small white-painted cask-buoys, moored with the shortest practicable lengths of chain, mark the breast anchors but may be swept under by the current so that reliance cannot be placed on their constant visibility.

WM. CARLSON
Harbour Master.

Approved:

F. S. UNWIN

Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 6th September, 1916.

10929

"Elegante," 5-a Broadway, beg to inform the ladies of Shanghai that they have procured the services of a high-class ladies' tailor and dressmaker. Orders can be attended to from 11th September.

A large assortment of ladies' autumn and winter hats, wings, flowers, etc., have just arrived from London and Paris.

10924

A Comunidade Portuguesa de Shanghai é por este meio convidada à receber Sua Exa. o Sr. Governador de Macao e sua Exma. Esposa na sexta feira, 8 do corrente mes, à chegada do "tender" da mala "Empress of Russia" no caes das Alfandegas: e em seguida no salão do Club Lusitano, onde Suas Exas. serão recebidos em sessão solene.

A Comissao da Recepcao

10925

OSCAR LANDAU
The Astor Drapery Stores
No. 9 Broadway

First Shipment
of
Ladies' Beautiful Model
HATS

Ex. S. S. "PORTHOS"
from
PARIS

10905

\$4.00 PER HOUR
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith once did dine with a family of four.
And with consummate tact said: "Now please don't get sore."
"But if ever again you should look for me here."
"Be a good sport and serve 'Elephant' Beer."



"ELEPHANT HEAD"
PILSENER BEER
IS REAL BEER

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

FRENCH MUNICIPAL SCHOOL

(247 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 455)

The French Municipal School, which is open to children of European and American parentage only, consists of:

1. Infant department; 2. Lower School; 3. Middle School; 4. Upper School.

The fees, payable monthly in advance, are:

Infant Department for a day of 5 h.	\$5
Lower School " " 6 h.	\$8
Middle School " " 6 h.	\$10
Upper School " " 6 h.	\$12

Stationery is provided free. Text books are supplied at cost price. A reduction in Fees is made when more than one child from the same family is in attendance at the school.

Applications for admission are being now received and any information as regards the regulations and curriculum can be obtained from the Headmaster.

The Headmaster will be at the Parents' disposal on Tuesday, September 19th and Thursday, 21st, from 11 to 12 a.m., and on Saturday, 23rd, from 5 to 6.30 p.m.

The School will re-open on Monday, September 25, at 9 a.m.

By order,

J. DANTIN,

Secretary.

Removal Notice

MR. L. N. BORGHI, of the Parisian Saloon, begs to inform his patrons that he has removed his business from No. 19 to No. 8 Nanking Road, opposite to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.

10912

Special Low Prices!

6 qualities Indigo Wool Serge.
78 Patterns Suitings.

"Lennox" Silk Stockings.
W. B. 1916 Autumn Corsets.

Child's Cashmere & Hose & Hose.

Also

Bed and Table Linen.
Bath, Face, Pantry and Glass
Towels.

Blankets and Quilts.

HILL & Co.

Tel. 2240

129 North Soochow Road.
(2 doors from General Hospital)

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Road from this date, August 1, 1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailor & Outfitter.

Former address, No. 422 Nanking Road.

10914

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

KNAPP & BAXTER, Inc.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

ALL MAKES

OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES

SEE OUR STOCK — SEND FOR PRICE LIST

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

3 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

FALL CLOTHES

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tie dong Road, Hongkew

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

Special Excursion

HANGCHOW BORE

Friday, September 15th, 1916

TRAM SERVICE:

Trams for Shanghai South Station, reserved for Hangchow Bore Excursion Ticket Holders only, will leave the Rifle Range, S. N. R. Station, Carter Road and the Tram Sheds, Yangtzepoo Road, at 5.40 a.m. sharp. Passengers will be taken on at Range and Szechuen Road Corner, Astor House, Shanghai Club, Race Club, Chekiang and Nanking Road Corner, Dent Road and Broadway Corner and Junction of French and Chinese Bunds only.

Reserved Trams will also await the arrival of the excursion train at Shanghai South Station for the return trip.

TRAIN SERVICE:

Special train for Hangchow Bore Excursion passengers:

Shanghai South dep. 6.40 a.m. Chang An dep. 5.45 p.m.
Chang An arr. 9.40 a.m. Shanghai South arr. 9.15 p.m.

Chang An is the nearest station to Haining from which place the Bore can best be seen.

Native boats reserved by the Railway Administration will convey passengers from Chang An to Haining and return in time to catch the 5.45 p.m. train at Chang An.

Passengers are warned that the boat trip between Chang An and Haining takes quite 2 hours and the return train will leave Chang An punctually at 5.45 p.m.

FARES:

Tickets at \$6.00 each will include Tram, Train and Boat fares from Shanghai to Haining and return.

REFRESHMENTS:

Breakfast, tea and dinner will be served on the train.

Breakfast	\$1.00	} Wines extra.
Tea	\$0.50	
Dinner	\$1.50	

Sets of 3 tickets for the above meals can be purchased by excursion ticket holders at \$2.50 each.

Arrangements have been made for light refreshments to be obtained at Haining at moderate rates in the enclosure specially reserved for excursion ticket holders.

BOOKING OF TICKETS:

Owing to the very limited number of boats at Chang An and Haining, only 200 excursion tickets will be sold.

Applications for these tickets must be accompanied by cash and should be addressed to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North Station. Booking will commence at 9 a.m. on Thursday, September 7th.

No seats will be reserved on the train as there will be ample accommodation for all. All applications for tickets should be made either personally or in writing.

Not more than 10 tickets will be sold to any one applicant.

Book at once or else you will be too late.

BY ORDER,

J. D. READ,
TRAFFIC MANAGER.

1st September, 1916.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with
bathroom and boxroom,
also front room.
Telephone 3482

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing
the Park. Nice room facing South,
with full board, and all comforts
at very moderate terms.
Telephone 1946.

TO LET

IN Avenue Joffre (private Ger-
man family), one large well-
furnished room, with verandah,
balcony and bathroom attached,
also use of telephone. With or
without board. Suitable for mar-
ried couple or bachelors. Apply to
Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.

10915 S 21

TO LET, extra large furnished
room, with separate bathroom. \$22
per month, immediate occupation.
Apply 50, Range Road.

10931 S 10

TO LET, 13-a Weihaiwei Road,
furnished room, with or without
breakfast.

10908 S 6

TO LET, attic flat, Range Road.
Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10818

WESTERN DISTRICT, near
Carter Road, to let, in private En-
glish family, a flat of two rooms,
with two bathrooms and verandah,
facing south. Could be let separate-
ly, if desired. Apply to Box 291,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10896 S 7

TO LET, in private German
family, furnished room with bath
attached, full board. Terms
moderate. Apply to Box 278,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10867 S 9

TO LET, very large room, small
room, bathroom and verandah
attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.

10840 S 14

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO BE LET, small godown, in a
very safe position. Address 62
Range Road.

10854 S 7

OFFICE TO LET, 49 Kiangse
Road, one room from 1st Septem-
ber. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39
Nanking Road.

10862 T. F.

APARTMENTS WANTED

GENTLEMAN requires furnish-
ed room, with bathroom attached,
in private family. Western district
or Frenchtown. Apply to Box
305, THE CHINA PRESS.

10921 S 7

WANTED; two Britishers require
one room and board, vicinity of
Wayside. State terms to Box 296,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10910 S 7

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

10859 S 30

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, 22-calibre revolver,
with 6" barrel, new, with holster
and 100 rounds ammunition; very
accurate. Price \$25 only. Reply to
Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS.

10922 S 9

FOR SALE, a pedigree English
pointer dog and two bitches, six
months old. Good shooting dogs.
Apply 33 Great Western Road.

10911 T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG Englishman would like
extra work after office hours.
Capable correspondent. Please re-
ply to Box 307, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10923 S 9

POSITION WANTED by
travelling Chinese salesman. Speaks
and writes fine English; good con-
nection guaranteed, or deposit
furnished. Apply to Box 293,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10903 S 9

WANTED, situation by Chinese,
possessing good knowledge of En-
glish, with many years' experience in
typewriting, shipping, and general
office work. Apply to Box 294,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10906 S 2

POSITION WANTED by a
Chinese as godownkeeper, store-
keeper or timekeeper: many years'
experience in Shanghai. Apply to
Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

GODOWN WANTED

GODOWN WANTED, only
first-floor preferred, but willing to
take up whole godown, with option
to sublet. Apply to Box 298,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10916 S 8

HOUSES TO LET

ADVERTISER wishes to dispose
of the whole or part of his furniture
in a four-roomed house. The home
can also be taken over if desired.
Quiet locality and very cheap
rental. No lease required. Apply
to Box 308, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10927 S 7

WANTED to give over, 4-roomed
house with furniture. Hongkew
district. Rent \$34. Owner leav-
ing. Apply to Box 300, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10918 S 8

BUBBLING WELL ROAD,
near Carter Road, newly-furnished
house to let. Two reception and
three bedrooms, three bathrooms
and two verandahs, facing south.
Apply to Box 290, THE CHINA
PRESS.

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